THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

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jan 27 51—3mch

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oct 21 37-6mch

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BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE MADE BY THE Superior Court of Law of New Hanover county, on the 7th day of March, 1871, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction at Point Caswell, in said county, on SATURDAY the 8th day of April next, THREE TRACTS OF LAND, lying in said county and belonging to the estate of John F. Moore, deceased more particularly described as follows: One tract known as the Black Swamp, adjoining the lands of C. P. Moore, J. P. Moore and others, containing about 250 Acres. One other tract known as Gum Swamp, adjoining the lands of J. P. Moore and A. J. Mott and others, containing about 126 Acres. Also, a third tract, known as the Miller land, adjoining the lands of J. P. Moore, F. H. Bell and others, containing about 350 Acres. Terms of sale—Ten (10) per cent cash, the balance in two equal payments, payable in three and six months respectively. Bonds with approved securities will be required from the purchasers.

OWEN FENNELL,
Commissioner.

mar 10 5-4w*

A VOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

jan 13 49-w6mch

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feb 24 w6mch

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING ON THE 22d DAY OF FEBRUARY 1871, before the Probate Judge of Bladen county, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Samuel Anders, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to present them to me on or before the 22d day of February, 1872, for classification and arrangement for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead as bar to their recovery.

E. H. ANDERS, Adm'r.

feb 23 3 6w*

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w—tf

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$10,000 WORTH OF TIN WARE FOR the Spring Trade, at as low prices as can be found in the country, North or South. Ten per cent. in the Freight saved by buying here! Send for new Price List and patronize your neighbor.

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feb 3 52-2m

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For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York City.

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Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Poudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on *Corn*, and from results, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in this section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July, the Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think they will unite with me in using it another year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N C., says, in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a $56-guano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotton, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well."

J. J. ROLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of October 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double Refined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Poudrette on *Corn*, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the 'Double Refined Poudrette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and although the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

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jan13 49-w13t-ch

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dec 16 45-6m

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jan 14 Star copy 92-1tdA6mwch

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mar 3 d1t-w1y

NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien:

Provided, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace: if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ALSO, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

Further information may be had on application to

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mar 17 w-1m

NOTICE.

THE RENTING OF THE HOUSES, STORES, Mill, Land and Boxes of the estate of John Jones, deceased, will be made at Lillington, on Saturday the 1st day of April next.

Terms made known on the day.

JOHN A. JONES,
Administrator.

march 12 141-1tdwtsch

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
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jan 17 94-d&w3m

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 21, 1871.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company," ratified the 19th of August, 1868, and for other purposes; referred.

Bill in favor of the executors of the late Governor Worth, on second reading. Laid on the table.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Chowan to levy a special tax. Tabled.

Bill to amend chapter 66 of public laws of 1868-'69. Passed several readings.

Bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Point Caswell, in New Hanover county. Passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the charter of the Hock and Ladder Company, of Wilmington. Passed its second and third readings.

Bill to authorize commissioners of Johnson to issue bonds, not exceeding $10,000, to pay county debt, on second reading.—Passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, asked to have his vote recorded aginst the bill which passed the Senate extending the time for certain Sheriffs to settle with their respective County Treasurers. His vote was so recorded.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the rules were suspended, and the bill to charter a railroad from Oxford to Henderson, in Granville county was taken up and passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871.

Mr. Robinson offered the following resolution which was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

The Senate having, by message, given the House of Representatives notice that it will proceed to vote on the Articles of Impeachment against W. W. Holden today at 11 a. m.; therefore,

Resolved, That at 11 o'clock the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole and proceed to the Senate Chamber in the following order.

1st. Managers two by two, headed by their Chairman. 2d. The Speaker of the House. 3d. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. 4th. The Clerks of the House. 5th. The members two by two. 6th. The Doorkeepers.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Robinson in the chair, and proceeded in accordance with the resolution adopted to the Senate chamber.

When the Committee of the Whole returned from the Senate Chamber. Mr. Robinson its Chairman made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: The House having resolved itself into a Committe of the Whole proceeded to the Senate Chamber at 11 o'clock to receive the vote of the Senate on the Articles of Impeachment against W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolida for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The Committee having returned to their Chamber beg leave to report: 1st, The said W. W. Holden was found guilty as charged in Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. 2nd, The said W. W. Holden was found not guilty as charged in Articles 1 and 2.

The respondent having been convicted on said 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Articles, the Senate sitting as a Court proceeded to adjudge that the said W. W. Holden be deposed from office, and forever disqualified from holding any office in this State.

On motion the Committee was discharged.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1871.

By Mr. Latham, a resolution raising a committee of enquiry to investigate the conduct of John Pool, United States Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Latham, in a forcible speech, supported the resolution. (We will not attempt a report, hoping Mr. L. may consent to prepare his speech for publication,)

The vote on the third reading as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Batsle, Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Edwards, Flemming, Gilmer, Graham, of Alamance, Graham, of Orange, Jones, Latham, Linney, Love, Manney, McClammy, Merrimon, Moore, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Robbins, of Davidson, Skinner, Troy, Waddell, and Worth—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnett, Brogden, Epps, Hyman, King, Lehman, McCotter and Price—8.

Mr. Gilmer arose to a question of privilege, and stated that one of the daily papers of the city (Telegram) had reported him as voting "not guilty" on the second article of impeachment. It was a mistake. He voted "guilty" on that article.

Mr. Worth said that he was also reported in the same paper as having voted "not guilty" on one of the articles, whereas he voted "guilty" on every one.

Bill to amend an act concerning proceedings in *habeas corpus*.

(Strikes out "eight days" whenever it occurs, and inserts "reasonable time." If any judge shall fail to issue writ, or precept of attachment, to give to officers whose duties it shall be to execute the same written or verbal orders not to do so or to make insufficient or irregular returns, he shall be liable to imprisonment and shall allso forfeit to the parly aggrieved $2,500.) Passed its second and third readings, Messrs. Bellamy and Hyman, col., alone voting in the negative on the last reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871.

Mr. Sparrow offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Superior Court, of the Second Judicial District of North Carolina, be impeached of high misdemeanors in office.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jordan offered a series of resolutions censuring Judge Richmond Pearson for his action in the habeas corpus matter of A. G. Moore, last summer.

Mr. Jordan moved to print the resolutions and refer them to the Judiciary.

Mr. Phillips was much astonished and was also very indignant. He moved to reject the resolutions.

Mr. Jordan said if he had astonished the gentleman from Wake, that gentleman had not less astonished him. As to his approval of the resolutions, he neither expected nor desired it. He regarded the gentleman's disapproval as a foregone conclusion. And if the indignation so vehemently expressed here had been expressed last summer when men were arrested without any authority of law, jailed in foul dungeons and hung up by the neck like dogs, and while so treated were given over by the Chief Justice to the atrocious will of a merciless and blood thirsty free-booter, it would have been better for the people and for the State, and would have redounded more to the credit of the gentleman himself.

Mr. Phillips again took the floor in denunciation of the resolutions. He thought that politicians were endeavoring to hound down an able lawyer. He thought twenty years hence the people would unanimously agree that the Chief Justice acted properly in these habeas corpus matters.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, said he thought that the resolutions were worthless. If the gentleman from Person (Mr. Jordan) wished to take action in regard to Judge Pearson's conduct, he should, after proper consultation, introduce resolutions of impeachment, and then, without committing himself, he would take the matter into consideration.

Mr. Withers said that Judge Pearson had emphatically stated to the correspondent of the New York Tribune that he and Gov. Holden were in reality in strict accord, and Gov. Holden had made the same declaration time and again, under the very nose of Judge Pearson, and it had never been denied. The only objection he had to the resolutions was that they were too mild, and regretted that they were not resolutions of impeachment, &c. Mr. Withers continued for sometime in support of the resolutions and denouncing the people and the denial of protection and justice to them, &c.

Mr. Sparrow said that the gentleman from Wake (Mr. Phillips) had acted in a very unusual manner in forcing a discussion upon the House at this stage. It was customasy to refer bills and resolutions, introduced by members, to the appropriate committee without any debate.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the motion of Mr. Phillips to reject the resolutions was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, a resolution to authorize the Treasurer to borrow a sum not exceeding $200,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent., for carrying on the State government, was taken up.

The resolution passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 72, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Anson, the bill to allow the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 67, nays 7.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

Mr. Norment introduced a resolution paying George McNeill, George McCoy and others $1,000 for the capture of Henderson Oxendine, passed several readings, yeas 28, nays 3.

Mr. Cowles moved a reconsideration of the "John Pool investigating resolution." He did this in order to strike out the provision allowing the sitting of the committee during the recess of the General Assembly.

Mr. Love concurred with Mr. Cowles.

Mr. Edwards said he was in favor of the committee. If the charges preferred against Mr. Pool were correct, it was due the country to know what character of man dared to occupy a seat in the United States Senate as the representative from this State.

Mr. Cowles did not insist on it to shield John Pool, but to protect the State Treasury.

Motion to reconsider then prevailed.

Mr. Cowles then offered an amendment that the committee shall not be entitled to pay for services during the recess.

Mr. Latham said that he was not particularly opposed to the amendment, yet would state that the original resolution contemplated no such thing as was suggested by Mr. Cowles.

The amendment prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

By Mr. Gore: A bill to incorporate the town of Whiteville, Columbus county; referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Steam Transportation Co; referred.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the resolution to allow the Treasurer to borrow $200,000 was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 69, nays 17.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to consolidate that portion of the North Carolina Railroad between Raleigh and Goldsboro' with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

The question recurred upon the amendment, offered by Mr. Wilcox, to strike out in the 2d section, the words which provide for the transfer of $1,000,000 of the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. French argued in opposition to the amendment and in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Hargrove was in favor of the amendment, and in opposition to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the bill was made special order for to morrow at 12 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill for the better government of the penitentiary being the special order for this hour, its consideration was gone into. [The bill abolishes the present Board of Commissioners and provides for a Board of Directors, to be elected by the present Legislature, to serve for a term of four years. The abolition of the present Board of Commissioners to take effect on the first Monday in April next.]

Mr. Harriss, of Guilford, offered an amendment to the bill, naming the following gentlemen as the proposed Board of Directors: Wm. Boylan and M. A. Bledsoe, of Wake; G. W. Thompson, of Chatham; Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, and C. H. Coffield, of Harnett.

The amendment was adopted.

Page, col., moved to strike out the name of M. A. Bledsoe and insert the name of Alfred Howe, col., of New Hanover. The yeas and nays were called and the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 28, nays 62.

A call for the previous question by Mr. Jordan being made and sustained, the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Jordan moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 72, nays 28.

After numberless amendments, all of which were rejected and a host of points of order, Mr. Jordan called the previous question. The call being sustained the bill passed its third reading.

[Mr. Lofin, (Rep.,) said, when] voting no on the bill on its third reading, that his amendment, which he was not allowed to offer, simply proposed to strike out from among the Directors the one republican, Gen. Alfred Dockery, and insert the choice of the republican party, R. W. King, of Lenoir. If the Conservatives were going to allow the republicans a Director the should let them have their choice.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to raise revenue was taken up and after being variously amended, it passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 53, nays 32.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Extracts from the Testimony of Hon. B. F. Moore, formerly Attorney General of North Carolina.

Answer. * * * The next organization of which I have any knowledge was that of the Union League, which arose immediately after the colored people got political power; I think in 1867 or 1868. The avowed object of that was that they should all act in unison, and they have carried it out very faithfully. I have never seen a more compact league than that has been.

Question. Were they bound by oath?

Answer.—Yes, sir.

Question—Secret?

Answer—Yes, sir; it was secret. What that oath was I do not know. It has been said by some that it was to aid in overthrowing every attempt to draw any distinction between them and the whites. On the other hand, it has been said that it was gotten up for the express purpose of ruling the whites and keeping them down under political control. I only know this, that they have acted uniformly together.

Question—Was it confined to the colored population?

Answer—No, sir; Governor Holden was at the head of it. * * * My impression is that there has been nothing like the Ku Klux as an association—I mean a general association—but that there have been squads of persons belonging to the Loyal League, and to the White Brotherhood, perhaps, that have undertaken to perpetrate outrages upon property and persons, not because their society ordered them, but under pretence, or rather with the means and facilities which these organizations afforded to particular squads of bad men to commit such acts.

Question—Is your belief that these squads were not carrying out the orders of the organized body, but that it was the impulse or concerted action of the squad itself?

Answer—Yes, sir. If, for instance, a negro had been badly treated, of course, that would naturally beget a feeling of exasperation among the colored population, and would, perhaps, cause half a dozen or more to associate themselves together for a common purpose, as of burning the house, or stealing the horses or cattle, of the man who had maltreated the negro.—And on the other hand, if a white person had been outraged by a negro, that, as a matter of course, would beget a feeling of exasperation on the part of certain white men, and they would, perhaps, take the negro and whip or scourge him. I believe there has been nothing of the sort done upon any political grounds whatever; for I can say with truth, having voted at all the elections since the war closed, that I have never seen a people enjoy greater freedom in elections than the people have in North Carolina. And when I say freedom, I mean voting their own way. Negroes have uniformly associated together, and they have voted for whom they pleased and generally—almost universally—they have voted for those who were nominated by the League, without any regard to the competency of the candidates.

Question—Are you acquainted with the state of affairs existing in Alamance and Orange counties in 1869 and 1870?

Answer—I am acquainted through the examinations, for I was one of the counsel in the *habeas corpus* cases. I am acquainted with the account which has been given through the papers. I have never heard of an instance where there has been any resistance at all to the arrest of any man against whom a precept issued, whether that precept was taken by a white or black man. * * *

By Mr. Bayard:

Question—Did you ever know a case of resistance to any precept of a civil magistrate during the last two years?

Answer—Never.

Question—Or of interference with the service of subpœnas, or processes of any kind?

Answer—Never have known a case. * * *

Question—I speak of those counties where these outrages are said to exist; can the officers of the law execute processes freely, and without resistance?

Answer—I am perfectly satisfied they can.

Question—A question was asked in respect of your political affiliations; will you state what was your relation, politically, to the question of secession?

Answer—I was opposed to secession. I will go further back. I was opposed to nullification, for I lived in those days. I wrote against it, and, whenever I had occasion, spoke against it. I was as much opposed to secession as any man in the United States of America; and I never saw the day, notwithstanding I had a son in the Confederate army, when I rejoiced at a triumph of the Confederate army.

Question—Were you a Union man throughout the war?

Answer—I was; and sometimes was threatened to be sent to the Libby prison.

Question—At the close of the war did you meet the United States army?

Answer—I did.

Question—With what sentiments did you meet it?

Answer—With kindness. And I may tell something, perhaps, which will exhibit my feeling in that regard. When I first saw the United States flag floating from the palace of the Governor, I rode half a mile to salute it; such were my feelings.

Question—Have you sought to co-operate efficiently with the restoration of your State to her former Federal relations?

Answer—I have. I have not been in favor of some of the constitutional amendments, because I thought they would lead ultimately to the dissolution of the Government of the United States by the concentration and consolidation of powers which would be exercised properly by the States only.

Question—Did you take any personal part in the annulling of the ordinance of secession?

Answer—I did. I was in the convention called by President Johnson, which sat in 1865 and 1866. I drew the ordinance declaring void from the beginning, and of no force at any time whatever, the ordinance of secession, in which I differed from some of my associates, who wanted to repeal it. I refused to have it repealed at all, maintaining that it never had any force or effect.

Question—Were your views adopted?

Answer—Yes, sir; the ordinance was adopted in the very words in which I wrote it.

Question—That was declaring the attempted secession void *ad initio*?

Answer—Yes, sir; and that the Union of the States remained just as it was before.

Question—Is the general sentiment of your State, in your opinion, friendly to the restoration and permanence of North Carolina as a member of the Federal Union?

Answer—Nothing is more desired. Industrial pursuits now are beginning to thrive, and there has been a considerable improvement, as I stated on yesterday, in my opinion, in respect to the honesty of the colored population.

Question—Do you believe there is any feeeling of disaffection toward the Government of the United States in your State; I do not mean individual cases, but anything like a public sentiment?

Answer—No sir; there is no such sentiment.

Question—Any disposition to organize an obstruction to the laws of the United States?

Answer—No more than there is in this District, according to my judgment. I do not think it is in the power of fifty men in North Carolina, of the greatest eminence, to get up anything like an insurrection or rebellion called treason.

Question—Under any circumstances?

Answer—Yes, sir, I do not think they could produce any such impression.

Question—Have you any idea that there are fifty such men who desire it?

Answer—I do not think there is one of any eminence?

Question—What was the debt of North Carolina at the close of the war?

Answer—It was $14,000,000 or $15,000,000. I had occasion during the war to cast it up as an official duty.

Question—To what amount has the debt been increased?

Answer—To about $35,000,000, I think.

Question—How was that increase made?

Answer—Under the pretended purpose of advancing internal improvements, and was principally brought about by persons who were not citizens of the State of North Carolina, but who had a vast influence by having had positions as officers of the United States army.

Question—What attitude did Governor Holden occupy in regard to the creation of this additional debt?

Answer—He made no opposition to it, and I regretted it exceedingly, because there is no one I know that feels more deeply than I do the degradation of the public faith of North Carolina. To pay all the public debt that is new in existence created by these bonds, amounting to some $25,000,000, would take one-fifth or one-sixth of all the real estate of North Carolina, at its present tax value.

Question—What was the political complexion of the Legislature that approved of this issue of bonds?

Answer—It was decidedly Radical or Republican.

Question—That political organization controlled the Legislature?

Answer—Entirely; the League organization controlled it.

Question—The Union League?

Answer—The Union League, so-called, completely controlled it.

Question—Did or did not these leagues embrace the bulk of the colored people of the State?

Answer—Almost all of them.

Question—Were not the leagues chiefly composed of colored people?

Answer—Yes, sir; we have about 80,000 colored voters and about 110,000 white voters in the State.

Question—You believe the colored voters were generally combined in these leagues?

Answer—Almost universally. So strong at that time was the feeling, that I remember an instance of one colored man, in the county of Wilson, who was whipped by two of the league negroes for voting the Conservative ticket. They were tried for the offence, convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Judge Thomas, who was elected by the Radical party, and they were pardoned by Governor Holden. At whose solicitation they were pardoned I know not. Nevertheless, it went out as a public example, and had a very injurious effect, in my opinion.

Question—Did it have the effect to lead the colored men to think that acts of that kind might be perpetrated with impunity?

Answer—I suppose so.

Question—Was that the general tone of the leagues towards those colored people who did not follow their lead—that of intimidation and punishment?

Answer—It was so; it was a frowning upon them in such manner as to create terror.

Question—Did it destroy their independence of action?

Answer—Entirely destroyed their independence.

Question—That was throughout the State?

Answer—That was throughout the State so far as I know. I have very frequently stated myself, and I will use the same expression now, that they were very much like a flock of sheep, which always follow the bell whether he jumps over a fence or leaps into a pit.

Question—Who first organized the leagues?

Answer—I cannot tell you; they seemed to spring up at once like a mushroom—rose right out of the state of affairs, and Governor Holden was the head president.

Question—The president of the central organization?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—He controlled it?

Answer—I suppose he did.

Question—Was the effect of this organization to draw the colored people away from their labor at improper times?

Answer—It was, and to diminish their wages. It made them thriftless in many cases. A man could hardly get a laborer in many cases, when he lived near a town where these constant assemblages took place. Our justices of the peace are peace officers. A great many of the new appointments were men of known bad character, men convicted of theft, or accused and believed to have been guilty of theft and men who could not read or write. Why, sir, precepts have been brought to me issued by justices who were not able to sign their names, but who made their mark. Justices who tried important cases involving misdemeanors for which the parties might have been sent to jail, could not write, and had to make their mark for their signature.

Question—Are these magistrates elected or appointed?

Answer—A great many of them were appointed.

Question—Appointed by Gov. Holden?

Answer—Yes, sir, appointed by him. And the system of electing these men to office is now such as to entirely destroy all confidence in many localities, for the leagues are so united that they will elect colored ignorant men.

Question—Were any colored people appointed to such positions.

Answer—Yes, sir, many. In very many of the townships you will find colored men and white men together acting as magistrates.

Question—This is under Governor Holden's system of appointment?

Answer—Yes, sir, they are elected too. The administration of justice before justices of the peace has become contemptible, and that is one great source of demoralization in the State. Nothing conduces more to order, decency, and propriety in society, than to have gentlemen for magistrates; gentlemen, I mean, in the true sense of the term.

Question—Were his (Holden's) disabilities removed after the war?

Answer—I suppose they were. The act of Congress will show. His paper, for twenty years or more, *was constantly advocating the right of the States to secede*, and I can say that his position as an editor, for he writes very well and strongly, did more to prepare the public mind in North Carolina for secess than any other paper that was ever published in the State.

Question—You say that bonds to the amount of about $20,000,000 were issued during the provisional government of Governor Holden and up to 1868?

Answer—Yes, sir; about $25,000,000, before and shortly after.

Question—Do you know what value accrued to the State from that increase of debt?

Answer—I cannot say with precision, but I do not believe it has been benefited to the amount of a $1,000,000. I saw a statement the other day that not more than $500,000 had been realized.

Question—What effect upon the minds of your citizens had the creation of this vast debt and this squandering of the public credit?

Answer—It produced a very general indignation against its authors.

Question—Did it produce very widespread dissatisfaction?

Answer—Oh, yes.

Question—Was that confined to any political party?

Answer—No, sir; it is not now. Since I came here a new article of impeachment has been added in regard to these bonds. It was voted for very generally by both parties in the House of Representatives.

Question—Has it become an article by the action of both Houses?

Answer—I understand so.

Question—Is that an impeachment of Governor Holden for the criminal issue of these bonds?

Answer—Yes, sir; and for many other causes.

* * *

Question—Do you think the effect has been to bring financial ruin to the State?

Answer—I do. I do not see how it is possible to avoid it. * * *

Question—How was it in regard to the outrages by disguised men? Did they form an issue between the parties? Did they have the effect of placing one party on one side and one on the other?

Answer—Oh, no, sir; no person has ever advocated publicly, so far as I have heard, the violations by the Ku-Klux organization. No man in North Carolina dares to rise before the people and advocate a thing of that sort.

Question—Then did the first issue touch the question of force when Governor Holden proclaimed the counties in insurrection?

Answer—I think so. Indeed, in the course of my reading this morning, I saw it stated that a popular uprising was threatened—that a rebellion or insurrection would ensue, provided Governor Holden undertook to enforce the law by his militia. I say the people of North Carolina, though agitated, were quite subdued. I have never seen a people more entirely submissive to what was both wrong and tyrannical?

Question—In reference to the fact whether in some of the counties there is any obstruction to the enforcement of the laws, let me put this case to you: If a colored man should be whipped, with the information at the time he was whipped that it was because he kept a colored Sunday school, and that such occupation must be desisted from; that the persons in that neighborhood would not permit it; where such a thing as that can be done with impunity, and the perpetrators not be brought to justice, do you think the civil law is sufficient for the protection of life and property there?

Answer—Such an act would not only be regarded as an outrage, but the very act of keeping the Sunday school would be regarded as charitable and laudable. One of my daughters attends one of those Sunday schools and teaches the children.

STATE NEWS.

A mail agent of the N. C. R. R., got left the other day, at Greensboro', and sundry persons along the route got no mail that day.

Mr Worth's bill to reduce the indebtedness of the State by sale of all railroad stock owned by the State, has passed its second reading in the Senate.

The express office at Ruffin Depot, on the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad, was forcibly entered and the safe carried a short distance from the depot, blown open with powder, and robbed of about $1,000.

In the State Senate a resolution has been adopted to inquire into the conduct of John Pool, in regard to his complicity with Holden in the Kirk war and its attendant outrages, also to his infamous conduct in Washington city. The committee provided for in this resolution are empowered to send for persons and papers and take testimony.

BRANDY PRODUCTIONS.—The following are the official figures of the quantity of brandy distilled in this—the Fifth—Revenue District, during the past three years, viz:

1868	14,935 Gallons,
1869	26,423 "
1870	112,005 "
Total,	153,363 "

Salem *Press*.

Detective Sellers from Wilmington was in the city yesterday, in company with a couple of gentlemen from Duplin county, in search of a horse, stolen from the latter parties.

From Mr. Sellers, we learn that the man who stole the horse, is now in jail in Wilmington, and he has stated that after stealing the horse, he brought it to Newbern, where he sold it to two colored men who stated that they had sold the hor

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871.

The Prussians have not been able to denationalize Alsace and Lorraine. The people of these provinces lose no opportunity of manifesting their attachment for France, and the females, especially in Alsace, wear ribbons and cockades in the French national colors.

What a field of operations for Ben Butler and the Radicals of Congress. If the Emperor of Germany cannot control his subjects, he might take a lesson from the President of our Republic in reconstructing free American citizens. Hail Columbia! Fah!!

Pool's Duplicity.

John Pool, who seems to stoop at all sorts of business to injure his native State, in replying to a statement of Senator THURMAN, in regard to the number of white Radical votes in North Carolina, made the following disingenuous statement:

There were not less than 30,000 white Republican votes cast in the last election in North Carolina. The vote was between 30,000 and 35,000. I think it did not exceed 35,000. That is the true statement of the case. There were from 48,000 to 55,000 colored votes cast in the last election.

You will observe sir, that there is a very wide difference between my statement and the statement of the Senator from Ohio. I say there were from 30,000 to 35,000 white Republican votes in North Carolina at the last election; he says only 3,000. I have not had an opportunity to go entirely through the list, but I will ask the Senate and the country to say whether it is not fair for me to make this statement. I will commence alphabetically with the counties in North Carolina. I will commence with the county of Ashe; not with the county of Alamance, for that was in a state of insurrection, and of course that would not be a fair test. I will take four counties—Ashe, Buncombe, Cherokee and Clay. I find that in the county of Ashe there were registered 82 colored voters and there were cast 698 Republican votes. I find in the county of Buncombe there were 411 colored voters registered and there were cast 981 Republican votes. In Cherokee county there were 35 registered colored voters and there were cast 404 Republican votes. In the county of Clay there were 10 colored voters registered and there were cast 174 Republican votes. In the aggregate there were in those four counties 538 registered colored voters, and there were cast 2,157 Republican votes. By a simple subtraction you will observe that in those four counties there must have been 1,619 white Republican votes. There is more than one half of the Senator's 3,000.

Now, sir, in order to be perfectly fair, I go down to the bottom of the list alphabetically, and take four other counties, and see what I get there; and I take the last county on the list I not having had time to run through the whole ninety counties. I take the county of Yadkin. There were registered in the county of Yadkin 49 colored voters, and there were 245 Republican votes cast. In the county of Yancey there were 252 colored voters registered, and 511 Republican votes cast. In the county of Wayne there were 1,304 colored voters registered and 1,785 Republican votes cast. In the county of Wilkes there were 261 colored voters registered and 911 Republican votes cast; making in the aggregate in those four counties 1,865 colored voters registered and 3,452 Republican votes cast; showing that in those four counties there were 1,586 white Republican voters.

Then, sir, in eight counties of the State it is shown that there were 3,205 white Republican voters, and the Senator from Ohio says that those were all there were and more than all there were in the whole ninety counties of the State. You will see that I have commenced alphabetically at the top of the list of counties and gone down four counties; I have, then, for fairness, gone to the bottom of the list and gone up four counties, and in those eight counties there were cast by white Republican voters more than the number of votes that the Senator says was cast in the whole ninety counties by white men for the Republican ticket.

Then, as a matter of curiosity, I made a strike in the middle for one county, and I take the county of Rutherford. In that county there were 458 colored voters registered; there were cast 1,134 Republican votes; showing that there must have been in that county 676 white Republican voters. I only mention this to show how perfectly reckless such a statement is on the part of the Senator. It is not much more so than many statements I have heard, and to which before this debate closes I hope to have an opportunity of calling the attention of the Senate.

Mr. Pool knew, as well as we do, that this statement was false. He knows that there were not from thirty to thirty-five thousand white Radicals who voted in this State at the last election. He knows that there were more than fifty to fifty-five thousand negroes who voted at that election. Why Governor Holden acknowledged to Rev. Mr. SMITH that he had eighty thousand on his muster rolls ready to aid Grant to make himself Emperor. Even the seemingly fair selections of counties made by Mr. Pool was a pitiful fraud. His selections were every one made with a special view to their white Radical strength, except Wayne, where indeed at the last election, it is said upon good authority, a very large number of illegal negro votes were cast, which serves Pool's purpose on this occasion very well.

"You will see," says Pool, "that I have "commenced alphabetically at the top of "the list of counties and gone down four "counties; I have, then, for fairness, gone "to the bottom of the list and gone up "four counties." It would have probably been as well for Mr. Pool to have done something for the sake of truth, even at the sacrifice of some fairness. He did not begin at the top of the list, and did not go down four counties alphabetically. He skipped over Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Chatham and Chowan—fifteen in all, skipping over four to each one selected. Among these are Eastern, Western and Middle, white and negro, Conservative and Radical, counties. But they did not serve Mr. Pool's purpose. Had he gone down the list, embracing the entire twenty counties from Alexander to Clay, he would established facts and figures approximating those of Senator THURMAN.

In selecting the four counties at the bottom of the list, which accidently suited his purpose better, he was forced to skip the county of Wilson. And to keep up this miserable deception he adds, "Then "as a matter of curiosity, I make a strike "at the middle for one county, and I take "the county of Rutherford." This was a very bad strike for the *middle* but a very good one for Mr. Pool's argument. Out of the ninety-two other counties in the State, Rutherford stands about the *sixtieth* in the alphabetical order. Hertford, Hyde, Jones and Lenoir, large negro counties, and Iredell, Jackson and Johnston, large white counties, comprising the seven in the middle of his list, would have been fatal to his attempt at deception.—Even the average of one in five, which the first twenty counties afforded, will not be sustained throughout. His selection of nine counties comprise fully one half of those upon which he could rely to prove his thirty or thirty-five thousand white Radical voters,

But why argue this question from the votes of the several counties, when the totals speak the facts. Senator THURMAN was substantially correct. In 1868 seventy-nine thousand colored voters were registered in this State. That number has been increased, rather than diminished, as that population has increased slightly during the past five years. Mr. Phillips, Radical, for Attorney-General, received less than eighty-four thousand votes. Mr. Pool may tell it in the Senate, for party effect, that thirty thousand negroes absented themselves from the polls, but no sane man in North Carolina believes him. It is not true. We are certain that seventy-five thousand of them cast their votes, and this is a small allowance. Less than ten thousand whites voted the Radical ticket in North Carolina in 1868, and we believe that less than five thousand will vote it in 1872—certainly not so many as there will be colored men voting the Conservative ticket. Pool's falsehoods and treachery are rapidly disgusting the respectable colored people of the State, and driving them from a party of which he is an acknowledged leader.

The Insurrection in Paris

After passing heroically through the privations and sufferings of a long seige, Paris has just seen her streets embued with the blood of her citizens, shed, not by the foreign enemy but by her own sons. Many a time before has despotism crushed popular resistance by slaughter. It remained for those who call themselves the only true republicans of France, to turn the weapons of destruction upon an unarmed multitude of their fellow citizens. Swift and stern punishment should be meted out to those who have stained the streets of Paris with innocent blood. Their crime has done more to throttle out the life of the infant republic than all the intrigues of Bonapartists or Orleanists.

But this crime against liberty, humanity and country, should not be attributed to the French or the Parisian people. It is the deed of a few thousand misguided men, rendered desperate by poverty and the prospect of starvation. In a city like Paris, with two million of souls, there are always fifty or sixty thousand who know not in the morning whether they will be able to procure food for the day. These wretched beings who have nothing to lose are always ready to listen to any demagogue who may tell them that the government is the cause of their misery, and that revolution will give them all that they crave.

Such a turbulent rabble excited by violent and desperate leaders like Pyat, Flourens and the Garibaldis, and armed with the weapons put in their hands for the defence of their capital against the enemy, can produce terror and bloodshed, but they no more represent the people than the criminals, the insane, the paupers, can be said to represent a nation of which they are only the burden and the shame.

Yet, it is to be hoped that the events that have just horrified all the friends of France and liberty in Europe, will result in the permanent removal of the seat of government from the city of Paris. Too long has she assumed to control the destinies of France. It has been asserted that Paris is France, and in one sense, there was some truth in the assertion; for the elite of the talent and intellect of France has always converged towards Paris, because it found there the most favorable field for its development. But unfortunately it has never been the talent and intellect concentrated in Paris that gave the impulse to its revolutions. There are probably but two of the great revolutionary events of Paris which reflected the will not only of Paris, but of the whole nation—the 14th of July 1789 which witnessed the destruction of the Bastille; and the three days of July 1830, resulting in the expulsion of the elder Bourbons. In every other occasion we see the vilest populace of Paris, stirred up by the worst demagogues, overawing the National Assemblies, and substituting the dictates of a mob for the legitimate expression of the national will. Whenever a radical faction in the Convention found itself in the minority, it appealed to the turbulent elements of the capital, incited an armed demonstration of the rabble, and by the help of intimidation, doomed the most prominent of their adversaries to the guillotine, thus securing for themselves a majority by the slaughter of their opponents.

The events of the last few days are like a lurid reflection of the baleful fires of 1793 and '94. We learn from the dispatches that, while patriotic generals were being murdered in Paris, the deputies of the "Mountain," (a name of bloody memory,) to the number of one hundred and twenty were absent from their seats.—Where were they? It is more than probable that, like the "*montagnards*" of 1793, they were inciting the mob to insurrection against the conservative members of the Assembly.

The very demand of the "Reds" that the Assembly shall forthwith be brought back to Paris, ought to settle forever the removal of the Government from that turbulent city. The National representation will never be safe within its walls or its reach. Versailles is too near Paris to be safe. Tours, Bourges or some other small, central town should be selected, so that the provinces might watch over the safety of their representatives. Let us hope that the Thiers government will have sufficient judgment and energy to inaugurate this desirable innovation, and sufficient energy to drive out the bloody spectre of the "Red Socialistic Republic."

Board of Internal Improvements.

The Legislature has done nothing during the entire session which is more calculated to benefit the State than placing the Internal Improvements of the State in the hands of a Board of reliable business men. Personally acquainted with all the gentlemen who constitute this Board we feel sure that the interests of the State will be well cared for. All of them are men of good business qualifications, and some of them have much experience in the business they will have in charge.

The selection of Dr. A. J. DEROSSET, of this city, will be recognized as very proper. Dr. DEROSSET is fully alive to the proper management of our Railroads and will devote himself to the best interests of the State. If he shall accept, and we trust he will, we feel that his services will be of much advantage to North Carolina.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and the Great Southern Railroad from Cincinnati to the Atlantic.

We have been informed that a correspondence has been undertaken with the prospect of terminating in negotiations for an alliance between these two Companies, for the purpose of making a direct and short line from the Queen City of the West to the Atlantic at Wilmington.

Now that our harbor is to be so completely improved, and twenty feet of water maintained on the bar at all times, we are in a condition to offer superior inducements to our Western brethren to come to us with their produce and receive here their West India goods and other great staples.

Upon examining the map we find the line almost a direct one from Cincinnati to Wilmington—passing through Cumberland Gap to Johnson's Station on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, two hundred and twenty-five miles, thence to Morganton forty miles, thence to Hickory Station on the Western N. C. Railroad twenty miles, thence to Lincolnton on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad twenty-one miles, thence to Charlotte thirty-two miles, and thence to Wilmington one hundred and eighty-five miles, making less than five hundred and twenty five miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of the Ohio, to the Atlantic Ocean at Wilmington.

We have great faith that this route will be adopted by the Great Southern Railway Company, to which the city of Cincinnati subscribes ten millions of dollars. If our own people would wake up to the advantages which they possess, and would appreciate the real importance of completing the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, there could and would be much accomplished, and the future of our little city would be far more brilliant than its most sanguine friends anticipate.

The Ku-klux Bill.

We publish elsewhere the full text of the Ku-klux Bill introduced into Congress on Tuesday, the leading features of which were telegraphed yesterday. While its provisions are modifications of the cruelties and crimes of Butler's Bill, still its passage will be fatal to the peace and welfare of the South, and will re-open troubles and enjender bad blood which it is better for whites and blacks, Conservatives and Radicals, for the South and the whole country, should be permitted to slumber. It looks very much as if the Radicals, defeated at the polls, desired to appeal to arms to establish their supremacy in this section. The effect will be to stir up strife and discord; to foster secret associations for mutual protection; to arouse prejudices between the races; to stifle industry; to promote partisan bitterness.—These mad revolutionists, who care not for the welfare of the country, but seek only political supremacy, will sacrifice the white and colored population of the South willingly to carry out their wicked schemes.

While Butler's infamous bill was pending, and this is as wicked in spirit, and almost as criminal in terms, the New York *Evening Post*, one of the most influential journals of the Republican party, denounced it in the following significant manner:

A long list of offences against the United States is created by the bill, classed as misdemeanors, high misdemeanors, felonies and capital felonies; thus to be found on the public highway, or near a house, even "unarmed" and "alone," or "with others," "with intent to terrify" any persons, "so as to hindre them from the peaceful enjoyment of their legal rights," is a high misdemeanor in the day time and a felony at night, and the facts of a disguise or of "a concert with others," for whatever purpose, is made *prima facie* evidence of "the guilty intent." A pedler found on Christmas eve dressed as Kriss Kingle on the road, is thus made liable to a fine of not less than $5,000 and imprisonment for not less than five years.

Why not re-enact the old Norman curfew law at once?

If any person shall be one of a crowd at night, however large, and "whatever part may have been taken by each," which shall contain any person who shall "threaten to assault" any person, each and every member of the crowd shall be guilty of felony, and punishab'e in the same way. But if any member of the crowd shall commit any act by which a man is killed or a dwelling house burned, then each and every member of it shall be guilty of a capital felony, and "shall be hanged by the neck until he is dead"

The laws of Draco, it will be seen, never approached this in atrocity; for even Draco never proposed to kill any person not guilty of any offence, or to make constructive guilt out of circumstances which might easily be consistent with innocence. Many of the crimes set down in this bill would be the natural consequence of a peaceable citizen's effort to keep the peace, and to protect himself or his neighbors from trouble.—*The attempt to enforce such a law as this would make Mexico of our country at once.*

But the fundamental objection to the bill is independent of the cruelty of its penalties, of its loose and indiscriminate definitions of crime, and of the boundless and irresistible power for persecution it puts into the hands of a few hundreds of men, and is more decisive against it even than these. *The bill would repeal the Constitution of the United States, and revolutionize our whole system of government.*

In the first place, it is a piece of special legislation, subjecting eleven States to a system of criminal jurisdiction entirely different from any that exists or would be tolerated in the other States. It makes that a crime in South Carolina which is no crime in New York. It makes certain offences punishable by a different tribunal, and with incomparably greater severity in Louisiana than in Massachusetts. *Congress has no more power to do this than it has to make different sets of customs or tax laws for different States.*

But again, the whole subject is one over which Congress has no jurisdiction. *There is not a line in the Constitution to authorize the General Government to maintain civil order in the States.* The State authorities may, indeed, call on the President to aid them in suppressing insurrection. But when he gives this aid, he acts simply as an auxilliary to the municipal Executive, and in support of the municipal laws. The Supreme Court of the United States has maintained this limit of national authority from the beginning. It says: "All those powers which relate to merely municipal legislation, or which may properly be called internal police, are not surrendered (by the States) or restrained, and consequently, in relation to these, the authority of a State is complete, unqualified, and exclusive." (II. Peter's Reports, 102.)

If such an act were passed, tending to interfere with civil order, to disturb the authorities of the peace, establishing "commissioners" in every county who wrest his prisoners from the Sheriff and stop his process, what would be the duty of the State officers? PLAINLY TO RESIST SUCH MEN AT ALL HAZARDS. *Were it attempted in New York or Massachusetts, the army and navy of the United States could not enforce such a bill for an hour. The law abiding mind and conscience of every free citizen would sustain the Constitution and the principles of free government against the usurpation;* AND THIS NEW REBELLION AGAINST THE UNION, THOUGH EXPRESSED IN AN ACT OF CONGRESS AND SUSTAINED BY AN ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON, WOULD BE PUT DOWN ABSOLUTELY AS WAS THE LAST.

Let the Republican party in Congress take warning before it is too late. The election in New Hampshire is believed by the Democrats to indicate that their time is coming.—If this bill is passed, it will come with the certainty of the doom that always falls on madness in power.

Statement.

PLUMMERVILLE, N. C., March 23, 1871.

To the Editor of Daily Journal:

On the 21st of January, 1871, and about sunrise, Jordan Shaw, negro, went down to the spring to get a bucket of water. Just as he was stooping down a man jumped up out of the bushes and said: "Halloo, do you trade?" Shaw said, "No, but Captain Plummer will be here in a minute and you can get what you want." A few minutes after I came from the house and when I got to the store Shaw had the door closed and was standing in the door, and was very much frightened. I asked him what was the matter, and he said Henry Berry was down to the spring. I said no, that could not be—and I did not think anything more about it. About 7 o'clock the same evening they all came to my store and walked in, and asked if I had any powder and shot. I said yes, and I let them have it. They then took some boots and shoes, and told me they would pay for them some time; and furthermore, told me to keep my mouth shut, and if I brought trouble on my own head, I must look out. They then asked me if Charley Gilbert was here. I told them no, he went to Wilmington the day before. They said, a dam lucky thing for him; that if they could ever get their eyes on him, it would be all four o'clock with him. They furthermore said they would have been here before for him, only they were detained at some other place. Mr. D. J. Gilbert will explain why his son left and how he came to leave. I immediately wrote to Mr. Gilbert asking him what I should do if they ever came to my store again, and this was his reply; "Get them to come at some appointed time, and I will have a *posse* up from Wilmington and capture the infernal fiends of hell." I also informed two of my neighbors of the fact and asked their advice in the matter.

This is a true statement, and I cannot think any honest man will blame me, placed in the position that I was, also knowing the character of the men. I shall say nothing more; will leave it for the people to judge for themselves.

JOHN W. PLUMMER.

P. S.—You will oblige me very much indeed by publishing the following:

I return my sincere regards to the following gentlemen for the many kindnesses received at their hands: Maj. Thomas, Lieut. Howe, J. E. Hartman, A. G. McGish, J. W. Hartman, G. Redmond, B. A. Howell, R. Jones, Sheriff R. McMillan and A. H. McLeod.

Letter from Hon. A. M. Waddell in Regard to Post-routes, Post-offices, Southern Claims, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 26th, 1871.

Editor of the Journal:—As letters reach me almost daily asking information in regard to mail routes, and sometimes containing minute and elaborate proposals for opening routes and carrying the mails, &c., I ask a short space in your columns for explanation of the subject to those of your readers who may be interested in it.

The following extract, from the advertisement of the Postmaster General of September 30th, 1870, inviting proposals for carrying the mails in North Carolina, will explain the matter as to *new* routes, viz;

"The authority to establish post-routes is not vested in the Postmaster General, nor can he extend or lengthen those already established. He can only place mail service on such roads as have been declared post-routes by act of Congress, and for the expense of which appropriation has been made. All railroads, plankroads, canals, navigable rivers and other waters are, however, post-roads by law; and also the road from the nearest post office on an established route to the Court House of the county which may be otherwise without a mail."

The reopening of *old* routes is discretionary with the Post Master General, and is usually applied for by a petition of the citizens along the route which is desired. Now, in regard to contracts for carrying the mails along routes already established, parties will be furnished upon application to the "2d Assistant Post Master General" (or to me) with blank forms of proposal, which ought in every case to be strictly followed, otherwise no attention will be paid to their bids. The act of March 3d, 1845, requires contracts to be let *to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees, without regard to the mode of transportation*, provided it is done with "celerity, certainty and security." It is, therefore, a mere waste of time, ink and paper to write letters about *how* parties propose to carry the mails, &c., &c. Any one wanting a contract has nothing to do but to get the necessary blanks, fill them, send to the 2d Assistant P. M. General, and wait his reply.

The establishment and discontinuance of *Post-offices* is discretionary with the Post Master General, and when one is desired, a petition setting forth the name of the office, of the person desired as Post Master, and the route on which it is located should be forwarded.

There is one other matter about which information is frequently asked, viz: the Commission appointed by the last Congress to settle the claims of loyal persons for stores, &c., taken or supplied during the war. It will "settle" the matter for almost every one in my District to state that the claimant must prove:

1st. Loyalty during the war beyond doubt.

2d. That the property taken was either quartermaster or commissary stores, or ships.

3d. That the property was taken *during the war.*

Hoping that I have not trespassed too much on your space, and that the information furnished may be of some service to a few of your readers, I am, in haste,

Very respectfully,

A. M. WADDELL.

P. S. Although a small matter, it is perhaps as well to say that persons writing to me need not put *stamps* on their letters.

Papers of the Third Congressional District please copy.

Letters from Florida speak of ripe oranges, open windows and a temperature of 77 degrees.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment of Judge Jones—Reduction of the Per Diem—Judge Warren—Sale of the State's Interest in Public Works—The Road Steamer—Wilmingtonians in Raleigh—The Watkins', &c., &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26, 1871.

Dear Journal:—The proceedings of the House of Representatives, on yesterday, were unusually interesting and exciting. The Committee, appointed to investigate the charges preferred against E. W. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial District, submitted their report to the House yesterday. They report that this officer has been guilty of "high misdemeanors in office, tending to bring the Judiciary into contempt," and offered a resolution that he be impeached, which was almost unanimously adopted. The articles containing the charges are already prepared, and will be presented in a day or two. After the adoption of the resolution of impeachment, a motion to reconsider was made, which, however, did not prevail. Many of the Democrats dopbt the propriety or policy of prolonging the session of the Legislature for the purpose of impeaching this disgrace to our Judiciary—that the game is not worth the ammunition, and on this account quite an exciting debate took place, when it was proposed to send a message to the Senate at once, so that they might take the proper action in the premises. The House adjourned pending this discussion, but it is thought that the Senate will to-morrow be formally informed of the action of the House, and at once organize into a Court of Impeachment, and proceed without delay with the trial, which will continue only a few days.

In order to save any additional expense to the State, and influenced by the most patriotic motives the House passed a resolution reducing the *per diem* to the small sum of two dollars, so that the bringing this offender to the bar of justice might be attended with as little expense as possible. This action upon the part of the Representatives of the people of North Carolina is most commendable, and reflects the highest praise upon their patriotism.

The President of the Senate, Judge Warren, will act as the Pesiding officer of of the Court of Impeachment, as the law directs the Chief Justice to preside only when the Governor, or the Lieut. Governor when acting as Governor, is upon trial, and surely no one could preside with more dignity and ability than this distinguished jurist, who, when a Judge of the Superior Court of the State reflected such honor upon our Judiciary.

The entire time and attention of the Senate for the past two days has been devoted to the consideration of a bill which provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, who, after due advertisement in the leading newspapers of the principal cities in the United States, are to sell the State's stock in all the corporations and companies in which she is interested, and apply the proceeds of such sales to the payment of our public debt. The question was very ably and thoroughly discussed, and the bill passed its several readings. If this measure meets with the success hoped for by its freinds, it will be of incalculable value to the State, and once more return that credit of which North Carolina could in palmier days, so proudly boast.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday, introduced by Mr. Morehead, to authorize the use of Road-steamers upon the public roads of the State. This new method of locomotion is exciting the attention it so much deserves.

The Committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of your city, consisting of Col. S L. Fremont, Dr. A. J. DeRosset and B. G. Worth Esq., arrived in this city yesterday morning, and will return to-morrow. They seem quite hopeful in accomplishing the object of their visit.

The pleasure seekers of this city have enjoyed for the past three nights, the very fine performances of the Watkins troupe, which numbers in its ranks several superior actors and actresses.

HAL.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Impeachment of Judge Jones—Five times drunk—Hon. S. F. Phillips (Radical) Chairman of Managers—Capt. Ashe one of the Managers—The Trial to be expedited—Fillibustering—Probable Adjournment on Easter Monday &c, &c, &c

RALEIGH, March 27, 1871.

Dear Journal:—Another day of interest and excitement. Another Impeachment commenced, and another offender to be brought to justice. The House of Representatives to-day adopted the Articles of Impeachment against "Jay-bird" Jones.—The Articles are five in number, and charge the accused with publicly exposing himself in a state of beastly intoxication. The first Article locates the offence as committed in the city of Raleigh; the second in the town of Goldsboro'; the third in Tarboro'; the fourth in Williamston, while holding Court on the 20th inst, and the fifth, in the same place, on the next day, the 21st inst.

The Managers of Impeachment are, Hon. S. F. Phillips, Chairman, Capt. S. A. Ashe, of New Hanover, Col. E. B. Withers, of Caswell, Col. Lee M. McAfee, of Rutherford, and Capt. David Settle, of Rockingham. This is quite an able Board, and the prosecution will be well sustained by these gentlemen. There will not be any associate counsel, as there was in the late Impeachment. The fact of the Chairman of the Board of Managers being a Republican, is a sufficient indication that this is no party or political movement, but an honest effort to remove this disgrace from the once honored Judiciary of the State. There can be no doubt as to the guilt of the Respondent, and every allegation made in the articles will be fully proven. In order to save as much time as possible, the Managers proceeded to the Senate at 8 o'clock to-night, and there formally presented the Articles, which were read, and the Senate immediately organized itself into a High Court of Impeachment. Efforts were made, and much fillibustering done, by several Senators, to postpone further action until next November, but the Senate very properly resolved that the accused was entitled to a speedy trial according to law. The oath was duly administered to each Senator present by Judge Warren, the presiding officer, and the Court duly and formally organized. The rules adopted in the late trial were retained as the rules of the Court in this. An order was made, that a summons be issued against the accused, returnable at 12 M., on Friday next, and a Messenger will be dispatched in the morning to execute it. It is thought that only a few days will be given, in which to file an answer and prepare for the defense, as time is too precious to be wasted; and as the trial itself need not last more than three or four days, it is thought that the Legislature will prolong its session only a week on this account, and be ready to adjourn on Easter Monday, the 10th of April. As Jones will be suspended from office during the pendency of the trial, the Courts in his, the Second District, will not be held at the times directed by law, but a bill will be introduced to-morrow, changing the times, so as not to deprive those counties of Courts altogether. If Jones is convicted, and of his conviction no one entertains a doubt, the vacancy on the Bench must be filled by the appointment of Gov. Caldwell, who will have an opportunity of reflecting credit on himself and the Judiciary, by appointing to that position, Judge Warren, than whom no one could better grace and honor the office. It can well be imagined that this Impeachment excites but little interest, in comparison with the sensation occasioned by the recent one. If many more cases are brought forward, this might truly be termed "the impeaching Legislature." If every official is to be impeached who really deserves it, the Court would not adjourn for months.

HAL.

JAYBIRD JONES.

HIS IMPEACHMENT—INTERESTING DEBATE.

We extract from the Raleigh *Sentinel* the following interesting proceedings of the House in regard to the Impeachment of Judge Jones:

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the resolution impeaching E. W. Jones, Judge of the Superior Court of the 2d Judicial District, was taken up and adopted by a vote of yeas 76, nays 13.

The following voted against the resolution: Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, colored, Dudley, colored, Hargrove, Loftin, Lyon, Morgan, of Montgomery, Morgan, of Wake, Nisson, Reavis, colored, Smith, of Halifax, colored, Tucker, colored, Willis, colored.

By Mr. Sparrow: A resolution requiring the Speaker to appoint a Board of five Managers to conduct the impeachment trial of E. W. Jones, Judge of the 2d Judicial District. The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

By the same: A resolution sending message to the Senate informing that body of the action of the House in regard to Jones' case.

The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Withers moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted the resolution impeaching Judge Jones. He said he did so because he did not want the session of the Legislature prolonged. He thought this session had cost the people enough and wished to bring it to a close. He thought the matter could be easily dealt with next session.

Mr. Jarvis (Mr. Robinson being in the chair) next occupied the floor in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Jarvis detailed to the House a long list of outrages that had been committed by Judge Jones. He said that the matter of cost should not be considered when the question was whether the people should be relieved of a man who was not only a disgrace to the bench, but to *humanity*, &c.

Mr. Jarvis continued for some time in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Welch said the people were demanding an adjournment, and he did not want any more impeachment until the next session of this body. He was not in favor of paying $60,000 for the impeachment of a Judge at this time, &c.

Mr. Waring was in favor of reducing the *per diem* of members to $2 or $1 per day, and stay here all the Summer, if necessary, that these infamous officials might be properly and justly dealt with. He was totaly opposed to the motion to reconsider, &c.

Mr. Jarvis again took the floor, insisting that the House should take immediate and prompt action in this matter. He said that this disgraceful and abominable conduct of Judge Jones was a matter of public notoriety, and sworn evidence of it was in possession of the Judiciary Committee. He did not urge prompt action in this matter on party grounds, but as a representative of the people. As to the cost, the gentleman from Haywood, most largely over-estimated it. Its cost, as compared to the Holden impeachment trial, could be well illustrated by a comparison between the cost of a four horse wagon and a railroad, &c.

Mr. Jarvis argued at length in opposition to the motion to reconsider, and in advocacy of a speedy trial, &c.

Mr. Sparrow said:

The gentleman from Haywood, as is usual with that gentleman, urges the reconsideration of this vote upon the ground of party policy and party expediency. Mr. Speaker, the question rises far above all such considerations; it is one which addresses itself to the sense of decency and to the justice of every member on this floor. It is not worth while to talk about the case of Judge Pearson or Judge Watts or any other Judge. Their cases are not before us. This case is before us and we cannot avoid it. What are the facts? A publication charging him with scandalous behavior, was called to the attention of the House, and thereupon, by a vote almost unanimous, a Committee was appointed to investigate the charges. Here is the result sir, this large role of sworn testimony taken by this Committee, with other testimony of subsequent misconduct and beastly drunkenness. He left this city last Saturday in this condition; had to be taken to the omnibus, held in his seat, taken to the cars, too drunk to walk alone or to talk. He was at the hotel in Goldsboro' in a state of drunkenness, with a bottle of liquor in his hand. He arrived at Tarboro' in a similar condition. He was drunk at Williamston, whither he had gone to hold a Court on Monday last, and then again, on Tuesday, where he was to hear a case at chambers. Now, sir, my Courts in the second district are going on. Beaufort Court is to be held next week, Pitt follows. Is this drunken debauchee to hold these Courts and to disgrace our bench with a mockery of justice? Not only so, sir, but he is to hold the Courts in that district next fall, as they are usually over before the meeting of this General Assembly. Are the people of this district to be outraged by the presence of such a moral leper to sit in judgment over them until next winter? Can the gentleman from Haywood see no merit in a case like this? Now as to time! How long will it take to examine half dozen witnesses in a case like this? Sir, we could try five or six assaults and batteries in a County Court in a day, each one of greater magnitude as to witnesses than this. It can be submitted to the Court on the part of the prosecution without argument. It cannot take more than twenty-four hours.

Mr. Guyther argued in favor of reconsideration.

Mr. Strudwick said he had not intended to say one word on this motion, but as the gentleman from Washington has seen proper to bring his name forward in the discussion, he felt called on to say a few words. The gentleman from Washington has complained bitterly that guard has been kept on Judge Jones' conduct, that the telegraph wires have been kept busy, that even the sanctity and privacy of Judge Jones' home has been invaded to find cause against him.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this shows that the gentleman knows nothing of the testimony taken by myself as Commissioner in Plymouth, for he would then see that one John Jones, body servant to the Judge, a big black buck negro fellow, testifies that on one occasion, as he and the Judge were lying on the bed engaged in social chat, that Sally Tilghman, alias Sally Boston, and another negro prostitute was in the room, and while witness and the Judge were enjoying that delightful and intimate social intercourse stretched on the Judge's bed, the said women got drunk on the the Judge's whisky; and this, Mr. Speaker, is the privacy the General Assembly of North Carolina is blamed for violating; this is the privacy that is to stand between North Carolina and one of her unworthy servants, a privacy common to negro men even to their occupying a place in bed with his Honor, and common to the basest negro prostitutes—so common to them that they know and acknowledge no restraint to their devilish orgies even in his very presence.

He (Mr S.) left the question of the impeachment of Judge Jones to the House, but he did say that if drunkenness in the Yarborough House in this city be sufficient cause for impeachment, then his testimony would convict him, as he saw him (Jones) the night he left in a state of beastly intoxication.

The only reason the committee did not report a resolution impeaching Judge Jones is that the resolution of the House restricted them to an inquiry into the Sally Tilghman affair, and the testimony there was so conflicting that they believed they were justified in the course they did adopt. Sarah Tilghman, the only witness in that case, was absent and could not be found by the commissioners, and the committee felt that, in view of the fact that she was notoriously the kept mistress of Judge Jones, and could entirely disprove the charge against the Judge were it false, they were justified in saying the circumstances did not entirely acquit the Judge of complicity in and responsibility for her absence.

Mr. Phillips was in favor of a speedy investigation of the matter. In reference to allusions that were made in regard to Judge Pearson's habitual intoxication, he said that the *Chief Justice's infirmities* in this *particular had* been *known all over the State* for thirty years. That the Judge in despite of this well known infirmity, had been elevated from the Superior Court bench to that of the Supreme Court, and also recently re-elected Chief Justice by an almost unanimous vote. The Chief Justice almost had a chartered right to indulge this infirmaity. He wanted this investigation to go on and was opposed to reconsideration, &c.

Mr. Withers called the previous question on his motion to reconsider. The call was sustained and the motion to reconsider was put to a vote and was adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Atwater, Brooks, Bryson, Carson, Collins, Dickey, Dudley, Garrison, Hamnton, Hargrove, Houston, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johnson, of Edgecom b, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Northampton, Kelsey, Lassiter, Loftin, Lyon, Marler, Maxwell, Mills, Mitchell, Payler, Rankin, Reaves, Reid, Shull, Tucker, Tomlinson, Welch, Withers, Willis and Wilcox.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Ash, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Bryan, of Jones, Chamberlain, Copeland Crawford, Currie, Dunham, Ellison, Faulkner, Fisher, Fletcher, Fur, Gambrel, Gatling, Goodwin, Grayson, Gregory, Guyther, Harris, of Guilford, Hardy, Henders n, Hinant, Johns, Jordan, Kelly, of Davie, Luckey, Martin, McAfee, McAllister, McNeill, Morris, Morgan, of Montgomery, Page, Phillips, Regan, Robbins, Scott, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Halifax, Smith, of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Strudwick, Waring, Womack, Woodhouse and Williamson.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted informing the Senate of the action of the House in the case of Judge Jones was adopted. The yeas and nays were called and, the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 44, nays 40.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the consideration of the adoption of the resolution sending a message to the Senate in reference to the action of the House in the Judge Jones matter, was postponed for the consideration of the *per diem* question.

TRAVIS, a correspondent of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, makes the following serious charge against Judge Henry. It should certainly call for the attention of the Legislature, nowthat their hands are in. The people (the tax-payers we mean, not the poverty stricken Radicals) would be willing for them to remain in session all summer, if they would only continue the good work in which they are now engaged.—TRAVIS says: "You complain of "Greasy Sam" for corruption, Tourgee for the same, Logan and Cannon, especially the latter, for imbecility and ignorance, and Pearson and Jones for drunkenness. Why not notice Judge Henry? Only a few days ago he was, as he is semi-occasionally, drunk, drunk, drunk. During a late *spree* an unfortunate man was brought before him on *habeas corpus*. The Judge was drunk, and the prisoner had to wait until His Honor got sober.

It is our painful duty this morning to announce the death in this place, on Sunday morning last, of Dr. Thaddeus Davis, in his 51st year. Dr. Davis was, we believe, a native of this county, and has been for a large number of years, engaged in the practice of his profession in different portions of the county, having resided in this place for several years past.—Weldon *News*.

Be Guided by What You Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for the means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others, before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and impostors, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids, their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose, nor as a remedy for "Liver Complaint," or "Billiousness." Sold by all druggists.

egislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 28, 1871.

esolution authorizing the Treasurer to ow $200,000 was passed.

ll constituting a Board of Internal rovements. (Appoints W. F. Martin, L. Morehead, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, W. Graham, W. H. Willard, D. A. is, Ed. W. Jones, and W. L. Love the rd.) Passed its several readings.

r. Merrimon obtained a suspension of rules, to take up a bill concerning the tern North Carolina Railroad, and in- nced therefor a substitute, which was upon its several readings.

r. Love offered two amendments to bill, providing that the Western North lina Railroad shall be completed ac- ing to the legislation thereon prior to nst, 1868, and that whatever amounts be saved out of the $7,000,000, ap- riation shall be applied only to the ding of the road from Asheville west- d. Adopted.

r. Worth favored any bill that would d the Western N. C. Railroad, but in- d that it be so worded as to save the e, or the interest of the N. C. R. R., s mortgage bonds issued in favor of road. If the road was sold, without eference to the debt of the State, it ld merely leave the State with a debt wo and a half millions in mortgage ds in the Central Road and nothing to with.

r. Flemming said that it was one of alternatives, either to sell the inter- of the State and thereby secure the pletion of the road, and thus save to State something, or, let it be sold as it be, and soon, under the hammer, and or a mere song, the State losing all.

r. Merrimon stated that unless this was passed, there were already writs nst the company for a large amount, lawyers were already engaged to bring e suits, and the whole affair be sold r the hammer. It was necessary to just such steps as these to save to State and private stockholders their rest in the road.

ill then passed its second reading.

ill put upon its third reading and ed.

IOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

r. Currie presented a memorial from ain citizens of Fayetteville, praying the bill to extend the corporate limits hat town might be passed. The memo- was referred to the appropriate com- tee.

y Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe: A bill plemental to the act to compel sheriffs ettle their public taxes; placed on endar.

he bill consolidating that portion of the C. Railroad, between Raleigh and sboro' with the Atlantic and North olina Railroad, being the special order, House proceeded to its consideration. he question recurred upon Mr. Wil- 's amendment striking out the provis- for a transfer of $1,000,000 of the State's k in the N. C. R. R.

r. Withers moved to amend by making transfer of stock $650,000 instead of 0,000.

r. Ashe followed in support of the sure, and by statistics showed how op- ssively this present policy operated n the shippers generally, as well as se of the Eastern portion of the State. A. stated during his remarks, that one ld ship a bale of cotton from Charlotte New York cheaper than one could from point. Mr. A. also stated that they been prevented this season from ship- g to this point, 30,000 bags of salt by unjust discrimination at Goldsboro'.

fr. Withers' amendment making the nsfer of stock $650,000 instead of $1,- ,000 was accepted.

Ir. Wilcox's amendment doing away h any transfer of stock, was put to a e and lost.

Ir. Jordan said he saw in this bill the l step in the process of the disintegration the North Carolina road. It is propos- by this bill to transfer to the Atlantic North Carolina Railroad that portion of N. C. road lying between Raleigh and sboro'. The next step will be to trans- te the Raleigh & Gaston road that part he N. C. road that lies between Ra- h and Greensboro'. The third will be ransfer to the Richmond & Danville d that part of the N. C. road which lies ween Greensboro' and Charlotte. Then whole road will have vanished like a t and the State been gerrymandered of the road and will have nothing to w for it.

He had another reason: The dividend the N. C. road is $240,000 a year. The us paid the road by the Raleigh & ston railroad is $90,000 a year; dividend l bonus $330,000. The State now re- ves three-fourths of this sum, to wit: 7,000. Pass this bill, by which you re $1,000,000 of the State's stock in road, and she will then have only a -third's interest in it and will receive y $220,000 as her share of the receipts the road; a simple throwing away of 7,500 a year by the State without a rea- , and the pocketing of the same amount the private stockholders, without con- eration therefor. He could easily see y the private stockholders favor the sage of this bill.

The bill then passed its second reading a vote of yeas 44, nays 40.

The resolution informing the Senate of passage by the House of a resolution peaching Judge Jones, being the un- ished business, its consideration was re- ned.

Mr. Gregory said he was very anxious t the Legislature should adjourn, but did not see how the House, in justice to sense of duty to the people, could re- le from its steps towards removing from bench a Judge who had in the most grant manner, disgraced the ermine and lunted the very foundations of justice elf, &c. Mr. G. continued for sometime support of the resolution.

Mr. Robinson said that on Saturday last had expressed himself as being doubt- whether he would vote to go into this peachment at the close of this session less the *per diem* of members was re- ced. This had been done as far as the use had power, and now as it has been own that his, Judge Jones' impeach- nt could be effected by the presence of ly a few members of the House to meet th the Speaker and adjourn from day to y, and a bare majority of the Senate to him, he would in consequence of these ings and certain remarks made by the ntlemen from Granville (Mr. Hargrove) is morning, which he understood to be at the *House had failed to make ont a se against Judge Jones*, the effect would to place our party in a false light, now id that he would favor the passage of e resolution to notify the Senate at once. He was determined that so far as he was ncerned he should have no responsibili- on him for keeping in high position a an who was not only a disgrace to the udiciary of North Carolina, but to civili- tion and decency as well. His trial the single charge preferred, need not onpy three days, and he was willing to nst the matter in the hands of a quorum the Senate and *let a majority of them be embers of the Republican party.*

The previous question being called the solution was adopted.

Mr. Sparrow then offered five articles of peachment against Judge E. W. Jones, hich were adopted by the House.

Article 1st recites charges of drunken- ness and disgraceful conduct in Raleigh.

Article 2 in reference to the same thing in Goldsboro'.

Article 3 in relation to the same in Tar- boro'.

Article 4 charges the same misdemean- or in the town of Williamston, Martin county, where he went to hold Court.

Article 5 contains charges of a like na- ture to those in the 4th article of occur- rences in Williamston, but differing in certain particulars.

On motion the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Bun- combe, the bill supplemental to the act compelling Sheriffs to settle for public taxes was taken up. [The bill provides that the provisions of said act shall not apply to Sheriffs in counties where there have been or are suits in regard to the office.]

On motion of Mr. Loftin the whole mat- ter was laid on the table.

The chair announced Messrs. Phillips, Withers, Ashe, McAfee and Settle, as the Board of Managers to conduct the im- peachment trial of Judge Jones before the Senate.

The bill entitled "an act to raise revenue" was taken up and passed its third reading; yeas 53; nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Ashe a bill to allow the County Commissioners of New Han- over county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading; yeas 67, nays 5.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

Message from the House informing the Senate of the passage of resolutions im- peaching Judge E. W. Jones.

Mr. Latham moved to send message to the House informing that body that the Senate will receive the articles of Im- peachment when the House shall be plea- sed to present them.

Mr. Love offered a substitute, that the Senate will receive the articles of Impeach- ment on Wednesday after the third Mon- day in November next.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that this motion was a little premature.

The Doorkeeper announced the pres- ence of the Honorable Board of Managers of the House of Representatives.

The Board, consisting of Messrs. S. F. Phillips, A. M. McAfee, S. A. Ashe, David Settle and W. E. Withers, were invited forward and assigned seats.

Mr. Phillips, chairman, said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—We have been direct- ed by the House of Representatives to im- peach Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial District of North Caro- lina, of high misdemeanors in office; and in the name of the House of Representa- tives of all the good people of North Caro- lina to demand that the Senate take ac- tion thereon, and have the said Edmund W. Jones appear before the Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Phillips then presented the articles of Impeachment.

The clerk then read the articles of im- peachment.

President Warren said: It is the duty of the chair to announce to the honorable Board of Managers and through it to the House of Representatives, that the Senate, will take due notice of the articles, and will notify the House accordingly.

Mr. Gilmer moved that the Senate re- solve itself into a high court of impeach- ment, for the trial of E. W. Jones, Judge, &c., on articles preferred by the House of Representatives.

The chair then announced the organiza- tion of the Senate as a Court of Impeach- ment.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll of Senators, and administered the oath to all present—thirty-four in number.

The clerk and officers of the court were then qualified.

Mr. Moore moved that the rules adopted by the Court of Impeachment in the trial of W. W. Holden, be adopted for this Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Gilmer offered an order that a sum- mons be issued to Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the 2nd Judicial District, to ap- pear and answer the articles of impeach- ment exhibited against him, and that the said summons be made returnable on Fri- day morning next at 12 M. Adopted.

Mr. Moore moved that the Court adjourn until Friday 11 A. M. Adopted.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 28, 1871.

Mr. Allen presented a petition from prominent agriculturists of Duplin county, calling the attention of the General As- sembly to the fact that certain traders are engaged in purchasing stolen agricultural products to such an extent as to call for legislation on the subject in the interest of the farmers of the country. Mr. Allen asked that the petition be read and refer- red to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Linney, the bill abol- ishing the general ticket system of voting and providing for a separate ticket at elections, was taken up.

Mr. Graham reported from the finance committee the machinery bill necessary to put the revenue law in operation. Moved a suspension of the rules; agreed to. Yeas 32, nays 5.

By agreement the bill was read and con- sidered by sections.

Mr. Linney's amendment, allowing per- sons to list lands that are divided by a county line in the county where the owner resides. He said that the amendment had been suggested to him by several gen- tlemen.

Mr. Dargan opposed the amendment, said it would work great injustice in some sections.

On the section allowing an exemption of one hundred dollars worth of personal pro- perty, Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, moved to amend by inserting two hundred dol- lars.

Question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Robbins, of Davidson.

Mr. Love hoped the amendment would not prevail. There were 200,000 voters in the State, and allowing each voter to pay tax, this exemption would exempt $40,- 000,000 worth of property.

Amendment of Mr. Robbins prevailed.

Section as amended, adopted.

Bill then passed its second and third readings without further amendments.

(The bill contains forty-two sections.)

On motion of Mr. Love, the rules were suspended and bill amending chapter 258 public laws, concerning the Medical Board of North Carolina, was taken up and pass- ed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871.

Mr. Phillips, from the Board of Mana- gers, appointed to conduct the impeach- ment of Judge Jones, reported that the Managers had appeared before the bar of the Senate, exhibited articles of impeach- ment against Judge Jones and demanded that the Senate should take order in the matter, and that the Senate had signified its intention of taking order, &c.

On motion of Mr. McAfee the bill to amend the act to provide for a system of Public Instructions was taken up and pass- ed its second and third readings.

[The bill provides that Sheriffs shall pay over the school tax to county Treasurers, and that the Superintendent of Public In- structions shall apportion to each county according to the census, &c.]

By Mr. Bryson, of Jones: A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Planters' Railroad company; referred.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 28, 1871.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to charter the Georgia and North Carolina railroad company was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

Bill to incorporate the Statesville Air Line railroad company, passed its several readings.

Mr. Dargen moved suspension of rules to take up bill in reference to liabilities of husbands for contracts of wives before marriage. Said we all know that when a man marries a woman now he didn't get any thing, and they ought not to be held liable for debts of his wife before he gets her, particularly when he don't get any- thing with her.

Bill then passed its several readings.

Bill to enable aliens to hold and convey land, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Murphy the bill to in- corporate the Magnolian Savings Bank, in the town of Magnolia, N. C., was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. McCotter moved to take up the bill to establish the county of Pamlico and make special order for Thursday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. Prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Norment, the bill re- lating to appeals in the Superior to the Supreme Court, was taken up and made special order for to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill regula- ting contempts of Court, was taken up and made special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Currie a bill to allow the Commissioners of Cumberland coun- ty to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its second reading, yeas 60, nays 4.

On motion of Mr. Kelley, of Moore, a bill allowing the Commissioners of Moore county to issue bonds, was taken up and passed its third reading. Yeas 58, nays 8.

A bill in favor of John S. McNeill and others, for the capture of Henry Oxendine, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, a bill pre- venting the sale of spiritous liquors with- in two miles of Point Caswell, in New Hanover county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Legislation for the South.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Shella- barger, of Ohio, on Tuesday:

A Bill more fully to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Con- stitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted &c., That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usuage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person with the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation or any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the first section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstand- ing, be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other pro- ceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Cir- cuit Courts of the United States, with, and subject to, the same rights of appeal, re- view upon error, and other remedies pro- vided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of April 9, 1866, and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such case.

Sec. 2. That if two or more persons shall within the limits of any State, band, con- spire, or combine together to do any act in violation of the rights, privileges, and im- munities of any person to which he is en- titled under the Constitution and laws of the United States, which, if committed within a place under the sole and exclu- sive jurisdiction of the United States, would under any law of the United States there in force constitute the crime of either murder, manslaughter, mayhem, robbery, assault and battery, perjury, subornation of perjury, criminal obstruc- tion of legal process or resistance of offi- cers in discharge of official duty, arson, or larceny, and if one or more of the parties to said conspiracy or combination shall do any act to effect the object thereof, all the parties to or engaged in said conspiracy or combination, whether prin- cipals or accessories, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not exceed- ing $10,000, or to imprisonment not ex- ceeding ten years, or both, at the discre- tion of the court: Provided, That if any party or parties to such conspiracy shall, in furtherance of such common design, commit the crime of wilful murder, such party or parties so guilty shall, upon con- viction thereof, suffer death: And provid- ed also, That any offence punishable under this act, begun in one judicial district of the United States and completed in an- other, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either district.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where insurrec- tion, domestic violence, or unlawful com- binations or conspiracies in any State shall so far obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities named in and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, and shall fail or neglect, through the proper authorities, to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, as he may deem necessary, for suppressing such insurrection or domestic violence; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with ac- cording to law.

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so nu- merous and powerful as to be able by vio- lence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constitutional authorities of such State, or when the constitutional authorities are in complicity with or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combination, and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes afore- said, the conviction of such offenders and the public safety shall become in such dis- trist impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the dis- trict which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limit to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall re- quire it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to declare and enforce, subject to the rules and articles of war, and other laws of the United States now in force and applicable in case of re- bellion, martial law, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That the President shall have made pro- clamation, as now provided by law, com- manding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the 1st day of June, A. D. 1872.

Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecu- ted, and any proceeding already com- menced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

A girl in Springfield, Illinois, fell in love with her own brother, and when the young fellow understood the matter he packed up his carpet bag and started off for Califor- nia, declaring he would never be heard from again.

Among the Americans abroad the French insurgents are known as the Ku Klux of Paris.

The wheat prospect in Virginia is con- sidered very fine.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	28 @	29	LIME, ℔ bbl	0 0 @	0 00
BARRELS, Spts T., each.			(From store)		
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 50	Rockport	0 00 @	1 40
New	2 75 @	3 60	Rockland	0 00 @	1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,		
Tallow	18 @	20	Cuba, hhds.	36 @	38
Adamantine	15 @	16	do bbls	00 @	40
Sperm	50 @	55	Sugar house	23 @	25
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			do bbls	25 @	28
Java	25 @	30	Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00
Laguayra	20 @	24	Do N. O.	75 @	0 80
Rio	17½ @	23	NAVAL STORES,		
St. Domingo	25 @	28	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.		
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			Virgin new	0 00 @	5 00
Ord. to Mid'g	11 @	12½	Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 35
Strict Mid'g	00 @	14	Hard	0 00 @	2 10
COTTON BAGGING,			Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 00
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	26	Tar, in ordr	@	2 10
Dundee	20 @	23	Pitch, City	1 90 @	1 95
Flax	24 @	26	Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 50
Double Mch'r	25 @	27	do No. 1, 2	50 @	4 00
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	do No. 2, 2	25 @	2 40
CORN MEAL,			do No. 3	2 20 @	2 25
℔ bushel	1 05 @	1 10	Spirits Turpentine,		
DOMESTICS,			℔ gal	00 @	48
Sheeting,			NAILS, ℔ lb.,		
℔ yard	10 @	11	Cut	4 75 @	5 50
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	1 20 @	1 25	OILS, ℔ gallon,		
FEATHERS,			Sperm	0 00 @	3 00
℔ lb	65 @	90	Linseed	1 40 @	1 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			Machinery	1 75 @	2 00
Mackerel,			Kerosene	30 @	33
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	PEA NUTS,	2 50 @	2 75
No. 2	13 00 @	15 00	POTATOES,		
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	Sweet, bush	0 00 @	0 80
Mullets	5 50 @	8 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	4 00 @	5 50
Herring,			PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.		
East	00 @	9 00	N. C. Bacon		
N.C. roe	00 @	12 50	Hams	16 @	18
do cut,	8 00 @	10 00	Middlings	15 @	15½
do gross,	00 @	8 00	Shoulders	13 @	14
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	Hog round	14½ @	15
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			Western Bacon.		
Family	7 75 @	10 50	(Smoked.)		
Superfine	6 50 @	7 25	Hams	16 @	19
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	Middlings	13 @	13½
Ex. Super	7 25 @	7 50	Shoulders	11½ @	12½
NORTH CAROLINA,			(Dry Salted.)		
Family	8 25 @	8 50	Middlings	13 @	14
Superfine	7 75 @	8 00	Shoulders	10 @	11½
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @	20	Lard, N.C	19 @	20
GUNNY BAGS	25 @	28	do North'rn	13 @	17
GUANO, Peruvian,			Butter, N. C.	00 @	30
Per ton	75 00 @	77 50	do North'rn	33 @	54
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			Cheese	14 @	18
Corn	93 @	1 05	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.		
Oats	75 @	80	City Mess	24 00 @	25 00
Peas, Cow	1 50 @	1 60	Thin "	00 00 @	00 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 35	Rump	00 00 @	22 00
Carolina	8 @	9	SALT, Alum, ℔		
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			bag	2 bush	1 40 @ 2 00
Green	5 @	7	Liverpool, sack, ground		
Dry	14 @	15	cargo	1 30 @	1 35
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			from store	1 45 @	1 50
Eastern	1 30 @	1 40	American	1 35 @	1 40
Northern	1 20 @	1 25	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,		
IRON, ℔ lb.,			Porto Rico	11½ @	12
English, ass'd	8 @	10		12½ @	13
American, ref.	0 @	10	B	13½ @	14
American, sheer	9 @	10	A	14 @	14½
Swede	10 @	12	Crushed	15 @	15½
Hoop,			SOAP, ℔ lb.		
℔ ton.	100 00 @	110 00	Northern	5½ @	8
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			SHINGLES, ℔ M.,		
Whiskey	1 25 @	4 00	Contract	4 00 @	5 50
Bourbon	2 00 @	1 00	Common	2 25 @	2 75
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,		
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	W.O. bbl.	00 00 @	30 00
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00
do Apple	1 50 @	2 75	TIMBER, ℔ M.,		
do Peach	2 25 @	3 50	Shipping	11 00 @	13 25
LUMBER, River,			Mill, prime	8 50 @	10 00
Fr'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	Mill Fair	7 50 @	8 25
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	6 00
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	TALLOW, lb	11 @	0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 30, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our review on Thursday last there has been a good demand for this article, and the price is 5 cents better for soft. Receipts are very light, nearly all of the old crop having been brought to market, and for some weeks will in consequence be meagre, until the new crop begins to arrive. We have sales to report of only 1,768 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	50	$3 00	$2 10
Saturday	270	3 35	2 10
Monday	450	3 35	2 10
Tuesday	118	3 35	2 10
Wednesday	350	3 35	2 10
Thursday	530	3 35	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Under more favorable reports from abroad the market for the week has ruled firm, and prices have advanced fully 3½ cts. on former quotations. A steady demand has ex- isted each day, and all that could be reached has been taken;—owing, however, to the meagre re- ceipts, and light stock offering, the sales have been limited. The market closes firm at 48 cents, with factors generally holding higher. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	144 casks at	45	cents ℔	gallon.
Do	46 "	45½	"	"
Do	75 "	45¾	"	"
Do	45 "	46	"	"
Do	37 "	46½	"	"
Saturday	12 "	46½	"	"
Do	55 "	47	"	"
Monday	150 "	47	"	"
Tuesday	37 "	47	"	"
Do	125 "	47½	"	"
Wednesday	51 "	47½	"	"
Thursday	100 "	48	"	"

ROSIN—We have no change of importance to report in this article since our last. Receipts have been unusually light for some weeks, and there is no stock worthy of report offering on market, in consequence of which very few sales have taken place. For strained and the finer grades of No 1 and Pale there has existed a good enquiry, and the market has ruled firm at former figures. For No 2 and the medium grades there has been less firmness, still parcels have found sale when offered. About 20 bbls of *new crop* have been received and sold at $7 50. The sales reported are as follows: Friday, 680 bbls at $2 20 for strained, $2 25 for No 2 and $3 25 for No 1; Saturday, 142 bbls at $2 20 for strained, $2 25 for No 2, and $3 50 for No 1; Tuesday, 30 bbls at $2 25 for No 2, and $2 50 for extra No 2—℔ bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in better request since our last from shippers, and the price has improved fully 50 cents—the market closing at $2 10. Re- ceipts are moderate, and for the week reach 891 bbls, with sales as follows: 310 bbls at $1 65, 289 do at $2, 220 do at $2 05, and 72 do at $2 10 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—The market for empty spirit barrels is without change. There is a full stock in deal- ers' hands and scarcely any demand exists. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new;—New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Sells at 28a29 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE.—Very few are coming to market, and there is only a light stock in butchers' hands. There exists a fair demand, and we quote as selling on the hoof at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb, for net meat.

CORN MEAL.—The market is very well sup- plied, and demand moderate. We quote a fair business doing from the mills at $1 05 to $1 10 ℔ bushel.

COTTON.—Since the close of our last review there has been rather more enquiry for the higher grades, which are scarce and wanted, and a shade improvement has taken place in price— while for the lower grades the market has gen- erally ruled quiet and heavy. Receipts of all descriptions have fallen off, and are light, and only a small stock is offering on market. The week's sales are 545 bales, as follows: 15 at 10, 20 at 10½, 46 at 11, 16 at 11½, 18 at 12, 45 at 12½, 21 at 12½, 68 at 13, 6 at 13¼, 236 at 13¾, and 50 at 14 cents. The market closing at the following quotations: ordinary 10½@11 cents, good ordinary 12@12½ cents, low middling 13@ 13¼ cents, and middling 14 cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ℔ lb, as in quan- tity and quality.

EGGS—Are coming in less freely, but the mar- ket is fully supplied. We quote by the quantity at 15 to 16 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The supply of nearly all descrip- tions is very good, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 50; do. do., Guanope $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $62 50; Phœnix do. $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phos- phate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $65; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Pondrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Com- pound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plas- ter $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—We have no change to report on former quotations for this article. Only a light jobbing demand exists, and the market is fairly supplied with all grades. Sales are making from store at figures given in table, according to quantity and quality.

FISH—No Mullets worthy of note coming in, and the market is poorly supplied. We quote at $5 25@$6 50 for pine bbls.

GRAIN—Receipts of CORN since our last review have been quite heavy, and there is now a full stock in dealers' hands. There is a fair demand, and the market rules firm at last quotations.— The arrivals comprise about 21,500 bushels, all of which changed hands from vessel at 92½ cents ℔ bushel. From store we quote as selling in lots to suit at $1 05 ℔ bushel, sacks included.——— OATS—No late receipts, and the stock in dealers' hands is very small, though sufficient to meet the retail demand. We quote from store at 75 to 80 cents ℔ bushel.———PEAS—Are being brought in slowly and there is only a small stock here. The market, however, is less firm, and prices are a shade lower. We quote at $1 35@$1 40 for mixed, $1 50@$1 55 for Cow, $1 60@$1 65 for clay, and $1 75 @$1 90 ℔ bushel for black eye.———RICE— Clean is in small stock, and demand light. We quote Carolina at 8 to 9 cents ℔ lb.

HAY—There is a full stock in dealers' hands, and the market rules steady with a moderate d mand. Receiv d on Monday about 200 bales Pennsylvania, which sold from wharf at $1 30, and 20 bales Northern at $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Supply moderate, and merely a retail demand. We quote from store at $1 40 for Rockport, and $1 50 per cask for Rockland.

LUMBER—Nothing of moment doing, and mar- ket fully supplied. We give the following quo- tations:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Demand moderate and market fair- ly supplied with most kinds. Sales are being made from store and wharf at figures given in table.

PEA NUTS—Continue to be in good request for shipment, and the market rules firm at quota- tions given in our last. Very few are being brought in, and consequently the sales are con- fined to small parcels at the following range of figures: $2 55@$2 60 for fair, $2 65@$2 75 for prime, $2 75@$2 80 for extra, and $3 ℔ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—Only a light enquiry for Irish, and stock small. We quote from store at $4 to $4 50 ℔ bbl. for eating. Sweet are selling at 75 to 90 cents ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Is coming in sparingly, and the mar- ket is very poorly supplied. Demand good, and we quote live fowls at 35@40 cents, and dressed at 40@45 cents each.

PROVISIONS.—North Carolina BACON has been brought in rather slowly for the week just ended, but we note a fair stock in dealers' hands. The market rules steady, with a moderate demand for retailers' purposes, and we report sales having taken place at 12@14 cents for shoulders, 15@15½ cents for sides, 14½@15 cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ℔ lb. for hams, as in quality. With *Western* the market is fully sup- plied; the demand is light, and prices have a de- clining tendency. Only small sales from store as follows: Smoked, 11½@12½ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, and 15@19 cents for hams; dry salted, 10½@11½ cents for shoulders, and 13@13½ cents ℔ lb. for sides.———LARD.— Supply of Northern fully fair and only a light business doing at 13 to 19 cents, as in quality.— Small receipts of North Carolina, and sales at 18 cents ℔ lb.———PORK.—Northern is in small stock, but sufficient to meet the retail demand. See table for store prices.

SALT—Only a light enquiry, and supply mod- erate. Sells from store at $1 35a$1 40 for Amer- can, and $1 45a$1 50 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Market dull, and only occasional small sale for building purposes at $2 50a$2 75 for Common, and $4 50a$5 50 ℔ M for Contract.

TIMBER—Continues to be in very fair enquiry for mill purposes, and the market rules at about last quotations given—the demand being mostly for the better grades. Receipts are about 35 rafts, nearly all of which has changed hands at figures given in table.

WOOD—Supply good, and demand meagre.— Sells by the boat load at $2 25a$2 50 for pine, $2 50 for ash, and $2 75a$3 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Quite a large number of vessels have arrived for the week, which has caused some dullness in the market to coastwise ports, though we have no quotable change to make on former rates. Produce continues to come in slowly, and but little offering at present. See table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 80	00 @ 70
Rosin, "	40 @ 0 50	40 @ 45
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	@ ¼
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	18 @ @10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ¼
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	@ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ¼
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	05 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

Royal Marriage.

The marriage of Princess LOUISE, sixth child and fourth daughter of Queen VICTORIA, to the Marquis of LORNE, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, and heir apparent to that title and the estates of his father which was celebrated on Tuesday, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, is an event of peculiar interest. It is the first instance which has occurred within many years, where a member of the royal family of England has been legally and openly, according to the forms of the established Church, married to a subject of the crown. The wedded pair will reside, it is stated, in Edinburg. The full names and titles of the distinguished couple are, respectively, the Princess LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA GUELPH and the Most Noble JOHN DOUGLASS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, Marquis of Lorne. The bride, notwithstanding her royalty, is but a "poor girl," comparatively speaking, having a dowry of only £30,000 and a pension of £6,000, while her husband, who belongs to the proudest house of the British peerage, is one of the wealthiest men in Great Britain.

North Carolina—Conflict of Opinions.

We desire to direct attention to extracts from the testimony of Rev. J. Brinton Smith before the Committee of Investigation on alleged "outrages" in this State, which we published yesterday, not only on account of its truthful interest, but to compare it with that given by another witness before the same committee. Mr. Smith is a Northern man, a minister in good standing of the Protestant Episcopal Church for upwards of a quarter of a century. He came to North Carolina at the request of General Howard, and has been at the head of the normal school for the education of colored teachers during his entire residence in this State. This has thrown him in direct connection with the better class of colored people. As Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and by being thrown with the members of the Convention and Legislature, he has had much to do with leading men of both political parties. He voted for General Grant, and his political affiliations, so far as he had any, were with the Republican party, until driven from it by their corrupt excesses.

He has been upon the most friendly terms with Governor Holden, as his evidence shows, and Mr. Smith was present when Governor Holden declared for an Empire, with Grant as Emperor.

We hope this testimony will be carefully read. It is told, with great frankness, without prejudice, and with the sole desire of stating the truth without regard to its political effect. He is no office-holder nor office-seeker. He came to labor in behalf of the welfare of the colored people—to educate them—to elevate them, and has devoted his time and talents to this purpose with the approval of both whites and blacks. He has no wish nor occasion to use the colored people to promote his own pecuniary and political advancement. He is, in every sense of the word, not only from his character and calling, but from his entire absence of interest, an intelligent, well advised and unimpeachable witness. His testimony must carry with it much force and will command belief.

We were struck with a few questions and answers not only for their truthfulness, as our own experience teaches us, but as being in such marked contrast with the information of a distinguished Radical, who likewise testified before this Committee. The questions and answers are as follows:

Question—Have you such personal knowledge, or reliable information from those whom you know to be credible, as will enable you to state the true condition of affairs in any part of the State?

Answer—I think I have.

Question—State it as briefly as you can.

Answer—With regard to the people of North Carolina—and I have had a great deal of intimate, close conversation with gentlemen from various parts of the State—I regard them as an extremely kind people, I mean kind toward the colored people; they have a kindly feeling for them; I have evidence of it on all sides in expressions and in acts. I find that the relationship which formerly existed between master and slave has left a feeling of kindness on the part of the master toward the slave. I find masters continually recognizing the old relationship, and aiding and assisting their former slaves. I know of no feeling, upon the part of any one in North Carolina that I have ever talked with and met, of antagonism toward the colored people.

Judge Russell, a native North Carolinian, a young man of decided Radical proclivities, an office-holder, and, if reports be true, an aspirant for still further political preferment, also testified before this Committee, and was asked pretty much the same questions which were propounded to Rev. Mr. Smith. The Judge says:

"My information extends over most of the State, for I have taken the trouble to inform myself in respect to at least two-thirds of the State, where these depredations have occurred, and, from what I consider reliable authority, my opinion is very decided that it is utterly impossible to secure anything like a fair trial in any case where any person belongs to any of these secret organizations or clans, Constitutional Union Guards, &c.; utterly impossible in any such case to obtain a fair trial on the part of the State. In the first place, it is difficult to procure a bill of indictment through the grand jury. In nine cases out of ten the men who commit the crimes constitute or sit on the grand jury, either they themselves or their near relatives or friends, sympathizers, aiders, or abettors; and if a bill is found it is next to impossible to secure a conviction upon a trial at the bar. I have heard of no instance in North Carolina where a conviction of that sort has taken place."

Now, we suppose, Judge Russell is entitled to his opinions, and can form them, if he so chooses, from a too ready and willing belief of the stories concocted by his political friends, who, too, have their ends to gain, but he can hardly expect the thinking people of this State and of the United States to give much weight to opinions formed under such circumstances.

It seems to us it would have been as well for Judge Russell to have confined himself to his own District, and spoken of his own knowledge. He would then have been less liable to err. He might indeed have done his party less service, but could have done the State less injury. His own experience as a Judge would not only have been interesting, but he could have done an act of justice to a people, who have at least treated him with all the respect due his official position, and whose good opinion he may one day regard of as much importance as the favors of his ignorant partisans.

We invite attention again to the marked contrast between the opinions of these two witnesses—one a Northern man, of mature years, of much experience, entirely unbiased, with no pronounced politics; the other a young North Carolinian, an aspiring politician, a warm partisan. Each has formed a decided opinion from information and personal experience, but have come to very different conclusions.

Rhode Island Election.

The election in this State takes place on the 5th of April, and with a pluck that excites admiration, the Democrats of that little Puritan State have put their standard-bearers in the field.

Every year the Democrats come up to the mark with their full tickets, and contest the elections as courageously and as manfully as if they some day expected to turn the political tide in the five little counties of the Plantation, every one of which counties give a Radical majority. On Wednesday the Democrats met in Convention at Providence, and nominated a full State ticket, headed by THOMAS STEERE, for Governor, and they will again make fight for the mastery. The Radicals have not yet made up their ticket. During the last four years the vote of the State has been as follows:

	Dem.	Rad.	Total vote.	Radical maj.
President, 1868....	5,548	12 903	10,541	4,445
Governor, 1868....	5,781	10,088	15,769	4,307
Governor, 1869....	3,390	7,370	10,760	3,980
Governor, 1870....	6,265	10,493	16,783	4,198

Rhode Island is subjected to the same Radical unpleasantness that haunts most of the other States, Senators SPRAGUE and ANTHONY being leaders of rival factions. This, added to the same depressing influences that operated upon New Hampshire, give the Democrats reason to hope. Let the Democracy cast a vote as full as that given at the Presidential election in 1868, and the apathy and discontent of the Radicals will do the rest. Now to the work—the need is to have every Democratic vote bought out!

Southern Baptist Educational Convention.

This body is to meet in Marion, Alabama, April 12th. The following Southern States are to be represented by the speakers selected for the occasion, and who have already consented to attend and address the Convention on the subjects assigned them: Maryland, Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., "Female Education"; Virginia, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., "Endowments"; North Carolina, Rev. J. C. Hiden, "Demands of the Times for Ministerial Culture"; Kentucky, N. H. Davis, LL.D., "Limits of Collegiate Education"; South Carolina, Rev. J. P. Boyer, D. D., "Theological Education"; Georgia, Rev. T. E. Skinner, D. D., "Need of Educated Men"; Alabama, Rev. E. B. Teagen, "Address of Welcome, &c."; Mississippi, Rev. Theodore Whitfield, "Colleges under Religious Control"; Missouri, Rev. Thos. Rambank, D. D., "Collegiate and University System," Drs. Tichenor, Henderson, Sears, Cutting, and Messrs. Carroll, Manly, Lloyd and other distinguished educators representing nearly every Southern State, are to be present. As this is the first meeting of the kind ever attempted in the South, the occasion will be especially interesting.

The New Apportionment Bill,

The apportionment bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Marlan, provides that after March 3, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 280 members, apportioned as follows:

Maine	5	Ohio	19
New Hampshire	2	Kentucky	10
Vermont	2	Tennessee	9
Massachusetts	11	Indiana	12
Rhode Island	2	Illinois	18
Connecticut	4	Missouri	12
New York	32	Arkansas	4
New Jersey	7	Michigan	9
Pennsylvania	26	Florida	1
Delaware	1	Texas	6
Maryland	6	Iowa	9
Virginia	9	Winconsin	8
North Carolina	8	California	4
South Carolina	5	Minnesota	3
Georgia	9	Oregon	1
Alabama	7	Kansas	3
Mississippi	5	West Virginia	3
Louisiana	6	Nebraska	1

Any new State admitted shall be entitled to a Representative or Representatives, in addition to the 280 named in the bill. The following States shall be entitled to additional members of the Forty-second Congress, to be elected on a general ticket at a general election during 1871, if there be one, and if not, a special election shall be called: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas, two each; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, three each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota, one each, and Illinois four.

WE publish elsewhere full extracts from the testimony of B. F. MOORE, Esq., a man recognized as one of the most eminent lawyers and citizens of the State, before the Investigation Committee of the United States. We desire to direct attention to the opinions formed by this venerable North Carolinian, a life long Union man, and contrast them with these formed by Judge Tourgee, James E. Boyd, Judge Russell and other aspiring young Radicals, "Born and raised in the State" says the Washington *Patriot*, "with family connections extending all over it, and free from all political prejudice, it would seem that the calm and enlightened views of such a man deserve to produce impression upon the public mind, and to overwhelm with confussion and shame the unworthy attempt which has been made by a partisan conspiracy to misrepresent and wrong a peaceful and law-abiding people

"There is not in any part of the Union a community more orderly, tolerant, patient, and liberal that North Carolina.—That has been its character from generation to generation, dating back to the colonial times. The traditions of no other State excel, if they equal, it. Robbed by venal combinations; outraged by the domination of secret negro leagues, under the lead of Holden and his corrupt crew; insulted by a mockery of justice administered by besotted ignorance, and defamed before the world by a subsidized press, the people have borne with quiet dignity all these bitter oppressions. They knew a reaction would come, and they waited for it with becoming resignation. The wonder is that they submitted to this tyranny at all. That there were disorders a year or two ago, provoked by sufficient causes, is not disputed. When negroes combine in Union Leagues to burn, pillage, and destroy the property of white men, and to outrage their families, retaliation is natural, especially when, if convicted of these crimes, a Governor like Holden stood ready to pardon the malefactors, and to let loose again on society the very felons who had just robbed and afflicted it with the greatest atrocities.

"But, with a subsidence of the passions of the war, and the gradual reorganization of labor, these causes of trouble are disappearing, and the only credible witnesses produced by the Republican committee do not pretend to allege that there have been any serious disturbances for eighteen months past; yet the effort now is to stir afresh the embers of discord, and to renew hatred by reviving the old calumnies and clothing them in the garb of a new agitation. This wicked experiment is destined to fail. The country demands peace and repose. Whoever will carefully read the impartial testimony of Mr. Moore cannot fail to dsscover that there is not the shadow of a pretext even for this cruel crusade against North Carolina.

Meeting of Subscribers to the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad.

Under the call of the Chairman of the Corporators of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, the subscribers to the capital stock met at the Commercial Exchange, in the city of Wilmington, March 25, 1871.

On motion of Col. Robert H. Cowan, Col. John MacRae was elected Chairman, and C. S. Ellis, Secretary.

Capt. D. R. Murchison, with the Secretary, were appointed to ascertain the amount of stock represented, and reported 2,950 shares present in person and by proxy. This being a majority of all the capital stock, the Chairman declared the meeting organized for business.

Col. Robert H. Cowan, Chairman of the Corporators, submitted the following report, which was received:

COL. COWAN'S REPORT.

To the Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Onslow R. R. Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th day of February last, we caused to be advertized in two of the newspapers of Wilmington, and to be posted at convenient points in the counties of New Hanover and Onslow, the following

NOTICE.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Onslow Railroad Company will be opened on Monday, the 13 h instant, at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons:

At Wilmington under the direct on of Wm. L. DeRosset, F. W. Kerchner, Jos. A. Engelhard.

At Scott's Hill and Sloop Point, under the direction of Dugald McMillan, Robert K. Bryan, M. J. Nixon.

At Jacksonville, Onslow county, under the direction of E. W. Ward, R. J. Ward, J. G. Scott.

At New River, under the direction of George N. Ennet, John J. Yopp, Daniel Henderson

At Richlands, under the direction of J. M Wooten, C. Stevens, D. E. Sandlin.

And will remain open for thirty days.

Signed, ROB'T H. COWAN,
Chm'n Corporators.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1871.

On the 3d of March we received the following communication from Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, Chairman of the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3d, 1871.

Col. Rob't H. Cowan, Chairman of Corporators of Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to inform you that one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, and five per centum of same paid in cash, as provided by the charter.

I enclose certificate of deposit of the First National Bank of this city for five thousand dollars, to the credit of the Treasurer of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. L. DEROSSET,
Chairman of Commissioners to open Books of Subscription in Wilmington, N. C

Subsequent to the receipt of this communication, and prior to the closing of the books on the 15th day of March, seventy shares additional were su scribed for, and five per cent. of the amount of subscription was paid in thus making the whole number of shares subscribed two thousand and seventy, and the total amount of stock paid in five thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The seventh section of the charter of the Company makes it the duty of the corporators "herein named, so soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the capital stock of said corporation, and five per cent. of said amount shall be paid, as hereinbefore required, to call a general meeting of the subscribers to said capital stock, to be held in the city of Wilmington, and of the time and place of said meeting twenty days' notice shall be given in two or more of the daily newspapers published in said city"

Immediately, therefore, upon the receipt of the communication from Col. DeRosset, with the certificate of deposit for five thousand dollars ($5,000), we issued the following call for the general meeting of the subscribers, now assembled:

NOTICE.

One hundred thousand dollars having been subscribed to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad Company, and five per cent. of the said subscription having been paid in, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the said subscribers will be held in the city of Wilmington on Saturday, the 25th day of March 1871, for the purpose of organizing the said Company.

(Signed) ROB'T H. COWAN,
Chairman, &c.

Having thus discharged our duty under the charter, we have now only to say that we are prepared to surrender our trust to those whom you may designate to receive it. We congratulate you on the prompt and liberal response made to the call for subscription to your capital stock, and we express the earnest hope that it will foreshadow the early and complete success of your enterprise.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Corporators ROB'T H. COWAN, Chairman.

Wilmington, N. C., March 25th, 1871.

On motion of Mr. F. W. Kerchner, the number of Directors was fixed at seven (7.)

The Chair having announced that the election of Directors was in order, the following gentlemen were nominated, and on ballot were declared elected for the ensuing year:

Wm. MacRae	2,040
F. W. Kerchner	2,040
Wm. A. Walker	2,040
C. W. McClammy	2,040
E. W. Ward	2,040
D. R. Murchison	2,040
Scl. Haas	2,030

Col. Cowan offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be, and they are hereby instructed to prepare the necessary By-Laws for the Company, and to fix the day for the next annual meeting, which said By-Laws shall be submitted to the Stockholders for their approval, but shall be regarded as the regular By-Laws of the Company until such action on the part of the Stockholders.

On motion of F. W. Kerchner, the President and Board of Directors were empowered to issue first mortgage bonds to an amount not exceeding $200,000, for the construction of the road, the motion being carried unanimously

The meeting then took a recess of ten minutes to allow the Board of Directors to meet.

On reassembling the Directors announced that they had elected Gen. William MacRae President and Mr. William A. Walker Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Kerchner, the property of the Company was ordered to be turned over to the Board of Directors, or their authorized agent, and the Directors instructed to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company, or to the first mortgage bonds, until the first day of May.

The Directors were requested to have the proceedings of this meeting prepared for publi ation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN MACRAE, Chm'n.
C. S. ELLIS, Secretary.

OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Rail-road, Something about the Officers, Condition of the Road, The Cars, &c.—Steamer Halcyon—Great Pee Dee.

We have refrained for some time from making any observations on the condition and management of this road out of pure delicacy, knowing well the general modesty which is characteristic of its officers; but there are times, and there are occasions when delicacy must give way to justice and facts be presented to the public that they may put a proper estimate upon them. If you will have an omnibus to call for you at 3½ o'clock, a. m., and take you to the "Union Depot" (so-called) so that you will be ready to take the 4½ a. m. train South, there are ten chances for, to one against, that the first man you meet will be Col. Green, the general yard manager and despatcher of trains on the road. Night and day for many years, no train has left the depots of this road without passing under his personal inspection, and woe unto the employe who has neglected to trim lamps, fill water coolers, brush up, clean out, make fires, and otherwise have everything in condition for the comfort and ease of the passengers You may ask Col. Green any question, and you will receive the most urbane and truly polite answer that can be given. How much this pleases the tired traveler, and how well the public know how to appreciate it, is testified to by thousands who have received these kind words from the Colonel. And here it is well enough to remark that from the President, through the Superintendent, down to the hands who load the tenders with wood, from one end of the road to the other, politeness seems to be the principal action with one and all. No man, high or low, is ever treated rudely, so long as his behavior is civil. How they ever got so many polite men together, or how, having assembled, they ever drilled them so perfectly, is a question that the management of the road only can answer. Since we have commenced to speak of the officers, let's take a glance at

THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. R. R. Bridgers, is from Tarboro, N. C., and was for many years before the war President of the Bank there, in which capacity he was recognized as one of the best financiers of the State. He was also one of the largest, if not the largest, among the cotton planters of Edgecombe. His energy was always remarkable and his farm was quoted as being one of the best managed in the South. On his place was accomplished a feat in packing cotton with a common wooden screw cotton press that perhaps never had its equal. The ordinary capacity of these screws is twelve to fifteen bales per day. Mr. Bridgers packed in an ordinary working day over eighty bales, with one screw. What was the emergency, whether an advance in price; or a desire to see what better could be done with a little system; or that he happened to be out of pocket change and wanted to get in funds immediately, we have never heard explained. The fact stands out though, developing a man for emergencies. Mr. Bridgers is the President not only of this but of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad; the new road from Sumter, S. C., to Columbia, and probably holds in his pocket or in his head, the control of various incipient roads which time will bring to public view. If you enter his office your business is despatched in double quick time with grace and ease, and you thus save your time as well as his, and when business is over he is as fond of a good and quiet humor as the well known President of the "Short Line Railway," but for drinking whiskey, smoking cigars or chewing tobacco "he is not worth a cent."

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

If the reader will run over the list of his acquaintance and pick out the most quiet, polite, agreable, and social one of them, array him in plain and neat clothes, always well put on, endow him with quick perceptions and sufficient firmness for any occasion, he will then have some idea of Maj. J. C. Winder. Some men imagine the world is ruled by storms, but we think the Superintendent of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad does not agree with them. How to describe that quiet manner, which has in it an element that controls others is difficult, and shall not attempt it, but only say that it would be a hard matter to disobey one of his orders. This is the faculty that makes regularity in trains; keeps them on time, regulates every detail from end to end of the road, and enables him to know that unless something breaks, there is no difficulty anywhere on the line.

THE CONDUCTORS.

We have already alluded to the uniform politeness exhibited on the road. This you will particularly observe among the conductors, whether starting fresh from the city, or worn down by the constant watchfulness required on the all night trains, they are ever the same. There is none of that fussiness that you see sometimes exhibited but the quiet deportment of gentlemen. No female traveling alone need fear anything on any of these trains. They are treated for the nonce as guests of the conductor, and a rudeness from any one would be resented as quickly as if a lady was at his family fireside, if he is a man of family or a cherished sister, if he is unmarried. We have had a chance to see this matter tested very much to the sorrow of the man who tried it.

Here we must pass away from the personel to speak of the material. The road is improving steadily in many respects.—The first and permanent improvement being in the new iron which is going into the track as fast as Major Winder can get it in hand. As the new iron goes down the old track is improved to points where the iron was worn almost entirely out, so that the road to-day is very much better in the old part than it was a year ago. The second improvement is in the cars, several fine passenger coaches having been put on; these run through to Charleston, S. C., so that the passenger need not change seats from the depot here to that place, that disagreeable, dusty shed at Florence is avoided altogether. Another improvement is in the road bed itself. We observe that the ditches have been widened, embankments repaired, some trestle work filled up, and the bed generally overhauled. It will lengthen our letter too much to go into other details. At some distant day we propose to speak of the connecting routes, particularly as they bear upon the trade of our city. We have an invitation from Capt. Clark, of the steamer Halcyon, to do up and do down with him the Great Pedee, from which you will probably hear next from your ever IN TRANSIT.

From the Raleigh Telegram.

Decision of the Supreme Court in regard to Term of Office of Sheriffs.

State on the Relation of David Loftin vs. Jacob A Bowers.

PEARSON, C. J.—There are five cases at this term, called "The Sheriff Cases."—The main question in all of these is, the term of office of the Sheriff elected at the first election under the present Constitution, but each presents certain special circumstances, making it necessary that each case should be referred to separately.—Each case differs in regard to the mode of instituting the proceeding. The purpose in all, however, is to get a decision upon the main question, and upon the effect of the special circumstances, without regard to the form of the procedure—so, that matter will be passed upon with the remark, that the form adopted in this case, seems to us to be the proper one.

Art. 4, sec. 32 of the Constitution provides—"The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold the offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, *next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly.*"

The next regular election for members of the General Assembly is to be held on the first Thursday in August, 1870, (art. 2 sec. 29,) so the officers whose offices are provided for by article 4, elected at the first election held under the Constitution, are to hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after that date. These words are plain and positive, and admit of no other construction. There is no other section which conflicts with or can control this construction, and it will be observed the wording differs very material y from that in respect to members of the General Assembly. This conclusion, although no reason for an extension of the term of officers elected at the first election appears on the face of the Constitution, is enforced upon the court because it is so written. Our duty is to administer the law as it is, and not according to our notion as to how it ought to be. (See opinion of Chief Justice and Justice Dickson on the question of "tenure of office," at the request of the General Assembly, 64th N. C. Rep., appendix.)

The special circumstances relied on, do not, in our opinion, amount to a resignation, or to an abandonment, or to a forfeiture of his office on the part of the defendant, upon the facts provided for by His Honor, in the Superior Court, and for the reasons given by him.

This case is already distinguishable from Williams *vs.* Somers. Art. B, 61. In that case, the Court put no stress upon the fact that Mr. Williams was a candidate before the people, and the decision is put upon an implied abandonment of the office, by reason of certain acts after the election. That decision did not meet with full concurrence on the part of the profession, because the abandonment of the office by Mr. Williams was not considered to have been voluntary, but ought to have been ascribed to the pressure of circumstances induced by unconstitutional action on the part of the Legislature, which the presiding Judge was ready to enforce. But, however this may be, our case in no wise comes up to that, see Aderholt *vs.* McKee, at this term.

Judgment affirmed.

An Interesting Piece of History.

A correspondent of the Times calls attention to the attempt of certain members of Congress, during Mr. Lincoln's administration, to coerce the President into dismissing a member of his Cabinet. The writer relates that on the 16th of December, 1802, a Republican senatorial caucus adopted, by a vote of 16 to 13, "a resolution against Mr. Seward."

"Subsequently, at another caucus, the resolution was modified, on motion of the late Mr. Collamer, so as to express the sense of the Republican Senators that the Cabinet should be reorganized, but no names were mentioned. A committee of nine, of whom Senator Sumner was one, was appointed to lay the matter before the President.

The writer goes on:

"The committee waited on the President, stated their case, and were invited to call again. They did so on the subsequent evening, and to their surprise met every member of the Cabinet save Mr. Seward. Mr. Lincoln had invited them for an interchange of opinion, and they again stated their case.

Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, indignantly said that he had not come there to be arraigned by Senators for his conduct, but subsequently placed his resignation in the hands of the President in order to leave him free from embarressment. But Mr. Lincoln dismissed his senatorial dictators with fleas in their ears, remarking that he thought he was the best judge of the ministerial conduct of his Cabinet advisers, and thereupon requested Messrs. Seward and Chase to withdraw their resignation, which they did."

Mr. Lincoln undoubtedly did right to resist the attempt of the Senate to dictate to him the formation of his Cabinet. The Senate has the Constitutional right to reject the nomination of a Cabinet minister, but it can go no further.

Mr. Lincoln's independent course on this occasion compares very favorably with the tame subservance of the Senate to the executive dictation more recently.

Evening Post.

General Lee.

The movement some time since inaugurated by General Roger A. Pryor, Col. Thos. L. Snead, and several prominent gentlemen of Northern birth, for the purpose of presenting a bust of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee to the Washington College, at Lexington, Va., of which institution General Lee was president at the time of his death, has resulted in the production by O'Donovan of a work in every way worthy of the subject. The bust will at once be cast in bronze at the National Fine Art Foundry.—*N. Y. Leader, 17th.*

The wheat crop in central and southern Illinois is unusually promising.

William L. Scott, dem., has been elected mayor of Erie, Pa., over Orange Noble, rep., who has held the office for three consecutive term.

A ship is loading at Savannah with a cargo of cotton seed for Hull, England—the first cargo of the kind that ever left that port.

From the Banner of the South and Planter's Journal.

Improved Cotton Seed.

BY A COLUMBIA PLANTER.

As much depends upon the proper selection of seed for planting, in making a good crop, as upon the fertilizer used and the system employed in cultivation. Since the war much attention has been paid to the selection and improvement of cotton seed, and large sums of money have been made by those who have sold these fancy seeds. But they are not the only persons who have made money by the improved seed. The planters who have exhibited judgment and economy in selecting the best varieties have made money also. The difference between the ordinary seed in use before and at the close of the war, and the improved seed of the present day, is just as marked and decided as the difference between the natural product of the soil and that treated with a highly concentrated fertilizer.

The writer has within the last few years tried all or nearly all of the improved seed which have been put in the market, and he has found some peculiar excellence in them all. The "Moina" is a cotton of fine staple, is a vigorous grower, very hardy, and yields moderately well. The objections to this variety are, 1st. It is too late in maturing. 2d. It is very hard to pick. These objections, in our climate, where the seasons are none too long, and with our poor system of labor, where it is very difficult to get the crop picked in time, will be always serious disadvantages to the cultivation of the "Moina."

The "Peeler" cotton, another long staple variety, is more prolific than the "Moina," bears earlier, and the staple quite as fine and long. But the "Peeler" is not so prolific as some other varities, and deteriorates in staple and productiveness very soon.

The "Boyd Prolific," as its name imports, is recommended not so much for the character of the staple as for its prolific properties. This is one of the best varieties now in use. It is especially adapted to thin worn lands. It is a hardy, strong variety, bears early, is easy to pick, and begins to open much sooner than the "Moina" or the "Peeler."

The "Dickson Improved Seed" have been used very extensively during the last few years. There are two Dicksons who have introduced cotton seeds in the market, one residing in Hancock the other in Newton county. There is little or no difference between their seed. They are not either of them distinct varieties like the "Peeler," the "Moina," and the "Boyd Prolific," but are mere improvements upon the latter, obtained by long and careful selections of seeds from the most promising individual plants. The Dickson variety is an excellent cotton, much better than the common varieties of the country. These cottons are quite prolific, of bunchy growth, bear and mature early, and are easy to pick.

The "Hunt" and the "Simpson" cottons are like the Dickson seed, but improvements upon the old "Boyd Prolific."—They have been selected and improved with care, and are quite as good as the Dickson, their characteristics being nearly the same.

The "Six Oaks" cotton, originated and improved by Jas. F. Jones, of Burke county, is a distinct species, and the best which the writer has ever seen or tried. It is very prolific, a strong, bushy grower, with remarkable short joints. It branches thickly and from the ground, in all directions. The bolls are in cluster at each joint on the main stem and on the branches—often as many as three and even four bolls at each joint. The bolls are of medium size—open full and wide and the cotton do not adhere too much to the hull. This is a very early variety; at least 15 or 20 days earlier than any other kind within the writer's knowledge. It is not so liable to rust as other varieties and rarely sheds or casts its fruit. It stands dry, hot weather better than any cotton I have ever known. It will produce more per acre than any cotton I have ever tried. On fair uplands it will yield, with good cultivation, a bale per acre. I made last year, on old pine land, badly worn but treated with a light application of commercial manure, over seventeen hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre; and this is not on a single acre, but over the entire field.

The writer is not engaged in the sale of these seed, and has no interest in puffing them. On the contrary, he expects to purchase seed from Mr. Jones to enable him to plant, with what he has raised himself, his whole crop the present year in this variety. I invite the planters of Georgia to give this seed a trial along side of "Dickson" or any other kind, and if the "Six Oaks" does not yield more than any other the writer will be greatly disappointed. COLUMBIA.

WELL DONE.—Worthy colored men amongst us will always command the support, the sympathy and protection of the white people. A few days ago, a gang of worthless whites, in Johnston county, severely whipped a worthy colored man named Joseph Williams, whose offence was that in a trial before a magistrate, he dared to testify to the truth, in regard to one of their associates. These fellows have not been discovered, but the people of that portion of Johnston in which this outrage was committed, have promptly condemned the act.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

This New Hampsire election has gone by default upon a short vote.

New York *Herald.*

The vote was three thousand in excess of 1870.

Had the Republicans of New Hampshire shaken off the apathy which prevailed in that State, and done their whole duty on Tuesday, we should not listen now to the exhuberant shouts of the Opposition, or note the ill-concealed chagrin of those who have for so many years found comfort in the returns from the Granite State.

New York *Com. Adv.*

The Republicans cast a thousand more votes this year than they did last. It is not a "short vote" or "apathy" which has produced the result in New Hampshire, but conversion.—Boston *Post.*

During the siege of Paris 251,572 projectiles for ordinary firearms, and 1,000,000 nitrailleuse balls were manufactured by the military authorities.

A Mrs. Clara Nash, of Columbia, N. H., having completed her legal studies in her husband's office, has become a Justice of the Peace.

At Fort Pulaski, Georgia, a few days ago, two United States lieutenants had a misunderstanding, one having reported the other for being intoxicated. The reported officer slapped the face of the other, who did not resent the affront.

A bigamist lawyer, in response to a question from the judge, as to how many wives his client had, said: "We have thus far only counted up thirteen; but there are yet twenty-nine States to hear from, your honor."

Ku-Klux Outrages in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.

The vigilants of Nevada are sending notices to suspected persons to leave immediately, and their demands are invariably complied with with great alacrity. Eight persons have been banished from Virginia City already, and six from Gold Hill.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Manager Sparrow rose and said:

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE AND SENATORS: It having been announced by the chair that the defendant has been convicted on six of the eight articles of Impeachment preferred against him, the Managers, speaking through me, as their Chairman, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of North Carolina, do demand that the Senate proceed to judgment against the respondent on this his conviction.

Senator Graham thereupon offered the following order:

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, March 22, 1871.

The State vs. William W. Holden.

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina did, on the 20th day of December, 1870, exhibit to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, and the said Senate, after a full hearing and impartial trial has, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, this day determined that the said William W. Holden is guilty as charged in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of said articles;

Now therefore, it is adjudged by the Senate of North Carolina, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, at their Chamber, in the city of Raleigh, that the said William W. Holden be removed from the office of Governor and be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of North Carolina.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this judgment be enrolled and certified by the Chief Justice, as presiding officer, and the Principal Clerk of the Senate, and that such certified copy be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

On the adoption of this order the yeas and nays were called, and the following is the vote:

Yeas, 36. Nays 13.

The judgment was duly ratified and announced by the Chief Justice, and then after the transaction of some routine business the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned *sine die.*—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

In Triumph!—The Vote Announced—Great Excitement—The Verdict—Forever Disqualified—Poor Holden—Amen and Amen!

RALEIGH, N. C., March 22, 1871.

Dear Journal:—At last all is over; the battle has been fought, and the victory won by the people of North Carolina. A special telegram to the JOURNAL this morning briefly announced the result of the final vote on the Articles of Impeachment. As was expected an immense crowd thronged the Senate Chamber, filling it to its utmost capacity. The most perfect order was preserved, and a breathless silence prevailed, while every one paid the closest attention. The Articles were read, one by one, and after the reading of each, the vote on it was taken and the result announced. The first Article, which charges the accused with unlawfully declaring the county of Alamance to be in insurrection and illegally arresting certain citizens, was read, and the vote taken, resulting in thirty yeas and nineteen nays, whereupon the Chief Justice announced that the accused was acquitted in that Article, the requisite two-thirds not voting "guilty." All the Radicals voted "not guilty," and also the following Democrats: Messrs. Cook, Cowles, Flemming, Gilmer, Norment and Speed. On the second Article, which charges the same acts in Caswell, the vote was thirty-two to seventeen, so that he was acquitted on this charge.—All the Radicals voted "not guilty," and the following Democrats: Messrs. Cook, Cowles, Flemming and Norment. Upon the announcement of this vote the excitement grew intense, the Radicals becoming elated at the propect of an acquittal.—On the third Article, charging the illegal arrest of Josiah Turner, Jr., the vote was quite different—thirty seven to twelve, all the Democrats voting "guilty," and also Mr. Moore, the Radical Senator from Newbern. The announcement of this vote quite changed appearances, and Radicals began to move very uneasily. The fourth article, charging the illegal arrest of John Kerr and others in Caswell, was read, the vote announced as thirty three to sixteen, all the Radicals voting "not guilty" and also Messrs. Cook, Cowles, and Flemming. The fifth article, charging a refusal to obey the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the Chief Justice for the release of Moore and others, was next read, and the vote announced as being forty to nine, all the Democrats voting "guilty" and also the following Radicals: Messrs. Hawkins, Lehman, McCotter, and Moore. On the sixth article, charging a refusal to obey the writs of *habeas corpus* in the cases of Kerr and others, the vote was forty-one to eight, the following Radicals voting "guilty:" Messrs. Barnett, Hawkins, Lehnman, McCotter and Moore. On the seventh article, which charges the unlawfully recruiting an army, the vote was thirty-six to thirteen, Mr. Flemming, Democrat, voting "not guilty," and Mr. McCotter, Radical, voting "guilty." The eighth article, charging the illegal payment of money from the Treasury to Kirk's army, and a refusal to obey the injunction issued by Judge Mitchell, was read last, and the vote announced as being thirty-six to thirteen, a strict party vote, being the only one on any article. So that Holden was acquitted upon the first two articles, and convicted on the last six. Upon the announcement of each vote, though every one watched with breathless attention and the most intense anxiety, yet not the slightest demonstration or applause was attempted in the galleries or lobbies. Every one seemed to be impressed with the solemnity and importance of the occasion. The articles were read so that every word might be heard, and the question propounded to each Senator by the Chief Justice in a clear and distinct manner, and everything was conducted in a manner becoming the dignity of the occasion. After the final announcement, an order was submitted by Mr. Graham, to the judgment of the Court, removing the accused from office and forever disqualifying him from holding any office in this State, which judgment was passed by a strict party vote of thirty-six to thirteen. The Court then adjourned *sine die.* The reading the articles and taking the vote occupied two hours and a half. Every Senator was present, except Mr. Flythe, Radical, who is absent because of sickness in his family. It is a source of congratulation that the vote resulted just as it did. Only on *one* Article was there a strict party vote, while on one Article five Radicals voted "guilty," and on another six Democrats voted "not guilty," which entirely disarms and refutes the charge of this being a *political persecution,*

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